

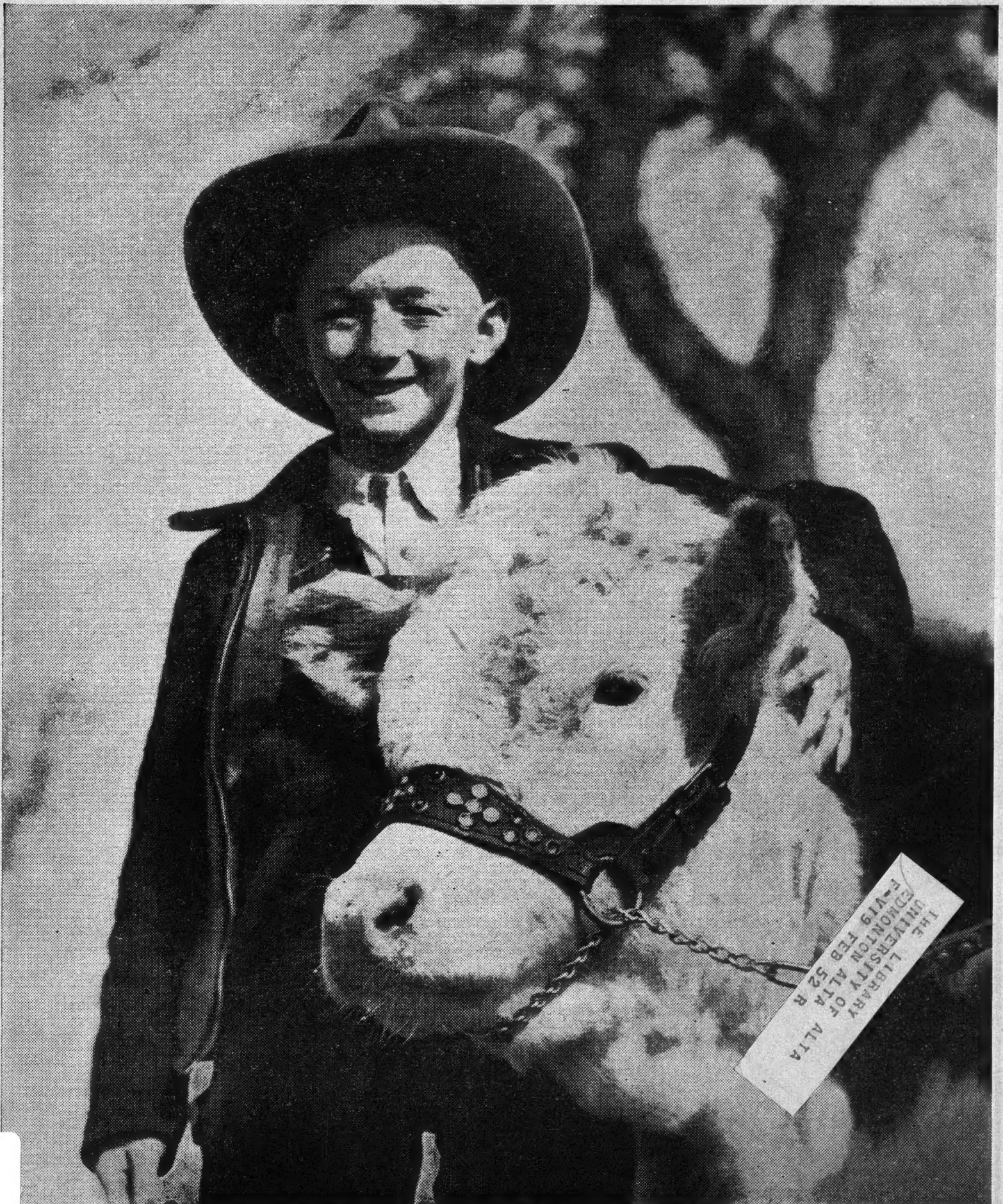
OCT 16 '45

# Farm and Ranch Review

NUMBER 10  
VOLUME XLI

CALGARY, ALBERTA  
OCTOBER, 1945

FORTY-FIRST YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE



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## Government of the Province of Alberta

### Announcements of Plans for Establishment of Veterans on Provincial Lands

**L**ANDS available for disposition to veterans by the Department of Lands and Mines, are divided into four classes. However, no disposition of land will be made till there has been a soil investigation to determine that the land is suitable for the growing of crops. Application for land should be made at the Provincial Land Office. Provincial Land Offices are located at Edmonton, Calgary, Peace River and Sub-Agency Offices at Grande Prairie, Bonnyville, Hines Creek, Lac La Biche and Rocky Mountain House.

#### Provincial Lands Other Than School Lands

A veteran can obtain 320 acres of land under the Agricultural Lease regulations, irrespective of his other holdings. Application should be made at the Provincial Lands Agency for the district in which the land desired is situated. When application is made the land is immediately placed under reservation for the veteran until the soil investigation is made and when the report is received immediate consideration is given to the application and the veteran advised of the decision.

Under the Agricultural Lease the veteran pays no crop share during the three years following the granting of the lease, unless there has been an area previously cultivated; thereafter he pays to the province a one-eighth share of all crops grown on the land as rent and taxes. (He has no other charges to pay). In any year when the average yield of crops harvested is less than 5 bushels per acre, no crop share is payable.

When a veteran has completed the requirements of the lease in each of 10 years, he may receive, upon making application, title to the land or he may carry on under the terms of the lease.

#### Lands Cleared and Broken

The Government has entered into a contract for clearing and breaking of lands covered by brush and timber. These lands will be made available to veterans under regulations similar to the Agricultural Lease regulations with the exception that the veteran will have to deliver to the province in each year for 7 years, subsequent to the issue of the lease, a one-third share of all crops grown on the land as rent and taxes. (He has no other charges to pay.) Arrangements will be made whereby the veteran will receive title at the end of 10 years, providing he has complied with the terms of the lease.

#### Lands Requiring Irrigation

At the present time certain proposed irrigation projects are being investigated and if found feasible and work is undertaken for the development of the project the Provincial lands within the irrigation project will be made available by sale at the nominal price of \$10.00 to veterans on the basis of a maximum of 160 acres to an applicant. Under this arrangement the veteran will be required to pay all taxes, water rates and other charges assessed against the land. (There are no lands at present available.)

#### School Lands

Veterans who were residents of Alberta at the time of enlistment can obtain under the Agricultural Lease regulations a maximum of 320 acres. (Lands already held under lease are not available for disposition.) As many of these lands are situated in settled areas the acreage obtainable will depend upon the location and shall be in the discretion of the Minister.

No lease shall be issued for these lands until after the 15th of April, 1946, and in the meantime applications will be accepted from eligible veterans. When making disposition of the land preference will be given to veterans residing within the district in which the land is situated and when there is more than one application for the same parcel of land disposition will be made at a drawing to take place after the aforesaid date. Where no preference is granted and more than one application is received for the same parcel of land disposition will be made at a drawing to take place after the aforesaid date. No application will be accepted for school land from a veteran who is already the owner of a farm in fee simple or holds farm lands under an Agreement of Sale. The Minister shall settle as he deems best all disputes which may arise between persons claiming the right to lease the same land.

All types of Agricultural Leases will require that the veteran reside upon the land or in the immediate vicinity, as provided in the regulations. When making application the veteran must deliver to the Agent of Provincial Lands a certificate from one of the Regional Offices, Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act, certifying that he is a veteran within the meaning of The Veterans' Land Act, 1942 (Canada).

A person wishing financial assistance under The Veterans' Land Act will have to be qualified by the Regional Committee pursuant to The Veterans' Land Act.

Application for financial assistance or for a certificate certifying that he is a veteran, should be directed to the Regional Office in the district in which the land is situated. Offices of the Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act have been set up at: Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, St. Paul, Grande Prairie and Peace River.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,  
September 17th, 1945.

HON. N. E. TANNER,  
Minister of Lands and Mines.



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# Alberta Livestock Industry Sees Troubled Times Ahead

By Edmonton Special Correspondent of  
The Farm and Ranch Review

A COMBINATION of circumstances has resulted in Alberta's production of livestock, which reached a new high crest in 1944, taking a downward curve in 1945, especially the hog industry. One of the main causes has been the way in which prices of grains soared without any adjustment being made in the price of export bacon, despite repeated requests from farmer bodies, according to a consensus of farm leaders.

The rapid decline in the volume of hogs produced in Alberta, which for some time has been the leading bacon producing province in the Dominion, is "most regrettable" in the opinion of H. W. Allen, president of the Alberta Livestock Co-operative, "and no one can foresee how far this drop may go in the next year."

Drought conditions over much of the province resulted in a partial crop failure and feed shortages that forced the liquidation of a large proportion of the livestock. Cattle population having reached a peak, this meant an increase in sales of cattle with large numbers only half-finished due to poor pastures and shortage of feed grains. This has depressed market prices as much as \$1.50 per cwt. in the face of what is said to be an insatiable demand from Europe for meats.

The sheep population of Alberta has also set a new high among Canadian provinces, and lamb and sheep marketings for the first half of the year showed a gain of 14 per cent.

### Sheepmen Ask Help

Falling markets when the lamb crop was ready jolted sheepmen so that they met at Regina and asked Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal agriculture minister, for measures of relief, such as the re-opening of the United States market.

Horses have, of course, been a war casualty. Packing of horsemeat for export to Belgium has been promised and this will provide an outlet for unwanted, surplus horses that consumed range feed that might have fed other farm stock. A program to buy 40,000 head of western work horses for the Low Countries and France just got under way on the prairies when shortage of shipping space suspended operations. But when resumed, this should remove surplus horses and leave the market in a healthier position.

LACK of feed supplies at reasonable prices threatens the cattle and hog industry. Back in June when drought made prospects for a crop doubtful, feed grains of all kinds were rushed out under encouragements of all kinds. Despite pleas and fears expressed by stockmen, country elevators were practically cleared of all low-grade wheat while less than 2,000,000 bushels of oats and barley were left when the crop year ended. Much of it was under sales contracts. Jack Sutherland, of Hanna, was one who voiced the farmers' needs in this regard.

Not only are country elevators cleaned out to the bottom of the bins, but the same is true of many farms. Removal of all quota limits on grains and payment of practical ceiling limits on all grades of coarse grains, along with the bonuses "coaxed" out so much old surplus grain that many stockmen noted a gain of 14 per cent.

longer could find a convenient source of feed purchases. Stockmen point out that this has altered the picture in the field of production vastly from mid-war years when surplus grains lay unsold at every hand.

Fall, which often brings a glut of live cattle to the market, has

revived fears of producers that labour troubles or lack of manpower—they have not forgotten the losses through delayed marketings in the fall of 1943—may create a crisis. Thus the Western Beef Council, also the U.F.A. and A.F.U., have been pressing for a re-opening of the United States market. George Ross, Aden, rancher, points out that the American market is the natural outlet while the British market is an unnatural one at great distance.

### Fear Market Crisis

Stabilizing of the cattle market is necessary if more meat supplies are really wanted by the government, the joint executives of the U.F.A.-A.F.U. recently pointed out following a meeting in Edmonton. If given some assurance that satisfactory prices will be maintained, more unfinished cattle would be returned to feedlots for finishing and bring a greater poundage of meat for world needs. A crisis might appear suddenly in the cattle market and with no alternative outlet available, the situation would be disastrous to the western producer, said the joint plea to the Dominion government. Besides an assured market, comprehensive plans were needed to make certain that adequate supplies of feed grains were retained in the province. Any rationing should not work to the detriment of the producer or the prices of livestock. Contacts with the American livestock market should be maintained, it was argued.

PRICES of livestock have been out of adjustment with those for grain ever since a bonus was paid on coarse grains and many meetings of farm and livestock bodies have sent resolutions urging that farmers feeding their own grains be given an adjustment. It has been argued by government spokesmen that there is more money in feeding grain to hogs than marketing at elevators, even with the bonus collected. "It's what the farmer does about it that counts", tersely commented Mr. Allen, A.L.C. head. "And farmers are still getting out of hogs."

Recent boost in the price of wheat for export, to \$1.55 per bushel, which may mean a substantial participation slice for grain growers over and above the \$1.25 lakehead basis of the initial payments, is almost certain to react on coarse grain prices. Further dislocation of the balance between feed prices and livestock is likely to extend the swing from livestock production to grain growing in Alberta, a province which has more at stake than most in the British bacon market and export beef and cattle market, as well as that for lamb.

With hog production down from the 1944 peak of approximately 3,000,000 hogs to a likely 2,000,000 this year, this level of output, however desirable to maintain, is far from likely to be seen in 1946. Alberta's production, if the present trend continues unchecked, may mean the total in 1946 may fall to the pre-war level of around 1,000,000 head, according to S. W. Sheppard, Edmonton manager of the A.L.C.

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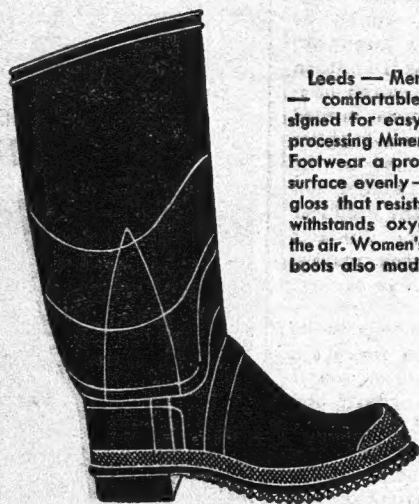


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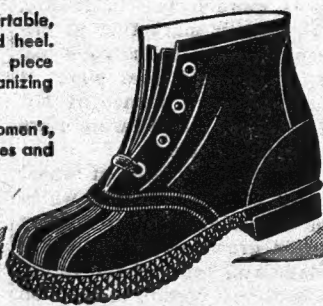
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## Value of Wheat and Barley Compared for Finishing Hogs

As a result of the comparative shortage of barley in a number of parts of Canada this year, many hog producers are, temporarily at least, resorting to the use of greater quantities of wheat than formerly to finish their pigs for market.

What is the feeding value of wheat, and how does it compare with other grains in economy and in the quality of pork it produces? Many farmers from their own experience can answer these questions, and to others the results of experimental feeding tests will be of interest. Important findings have been published following tests carried out at the Lacombe Experimental Station under the direction of Superintendent Frank Reed and Assistant Superintendent H. E. Wilson.

"Good feed wheat is a valuable feed for fattening purposes and is about equal pound for pound to sound wheat or barley, but low grade, badly shrunken wheat, because it is usually richer in protein than plump wheat, has a tendency to produce growth rather than to fatten pigs. For this reason, although it is a particularly good feed for young growing pigs, badly shrunken wheat is not good feed for putting the necessary finish on bacon hogs. Wheat that is badly shrunken is lacking in starch necessary for producing fat and if barley of reasonably good quality is mixed with it the feeding value of the ration will be increased.

"Though wheat is somewhat richer than barley in protein, it is low in calcium (lime) and vitamins, and therefore requires the addition of an efficient protein and mineral supplement to produce rapid and economical gains. Since the kernels of wheat are rather hard and small it should be ground coarsely or rolled for swine.

"In a palatability test conducted at Lacombe, pigs allowed free choice of ground wheat, oats and barley showed a preference for wheat."

ONE of the questions often raised is whether or not the feeding of wheat to hogs causes a deterioration in the quality of bacon. All authorities agree, of course, that barley is an ideal feed for Canadian bacon hogs. Thus the Lacombe Experimental Station points out that "barley is the best individual hog feed which is fed in this country... It is recognized as the feed largely responsible for the quality of the bacon most appreciated by Canadian and British consumers."

A committee on barley feeding, under the chairmanship of Professor E. W. Crampton, of Macdonald College, an acknowledged authority on hog feeding, reported the following findings to the National Barley and Linseed Flax Committee in March of this year:

"No. 1 feed barley, feed wheat and No. 1 re-cleaned screenings are excellent and about equal as hog feeds, and their choice is largely a matter of price per ton.

"Durum wheat (and presumably other high-grade wheat) is likely to produce over-fat carcasses which will be penalized by the packer.

"The carcasses which were produced on Durum wheat were less acceptable than from any other lot. They resem-

bled corn fed carcasses, excepting that they were firm and white. Carcasses from this lot were penalized for excessive fat.

"Taking all wheat fed hogs, 44 per cent graded A while 70 per cent of the barley carcasses were A grade and received the \$1.00 bonus."

FEEDING experiments carried out at the University of Saskatchewan indicated that wheat, properly supplemented with protein-rich feed like skim milk, buttermilk or tankage, was unexcelled in the finishing of hogs for market. In connection with these tests it was pointed out that feeding of wheat to pigs was profitable when the price per pound was equal to that of barley.

Livestock men have occasionally found that cattle or sheep will "go off their feed" or suffer from digestive disturbances when heavily fed on wheat. As a rule this can be avoided by mixing a certain amount of oats, barley or bran with the wheat ration. Wheat should not be ground too finely, since it is apt to form a pasty mass in the mouth or intestinal tract, in addition to being less palatable to the animal.

### Place Orders Early For Boars and Rams

COMMERCIAL sheep and swine growers are reminded by A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, of the Sheep and Swine Improvement policies which are operated for their benefit by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. All that is required to take advantage of either of these policies is to get in touch with the nearest District Agriculturist.

It is not reasonable, says Mr. Charnetski, to expect purebred swine breeders to carry a number of boars to maturity purely on speculation. This has been tried, but since buyers were scarce it proved a very costly practice. The result was that the majority of boars had to be staged when they reached breeding age. Farmers who require boars even as late as December and January should place their orders now to assure getting a good individual. Otherwise, they may have to be satisfied with inferior quality boars.

Farmers who will not be able to attend one of the fall sheep sales, but who require a ram should place their order under the sheep improvement policy, to reach Edmonton office before October 15, as the Calgary Sale starts on October 23, followed by Edmonton Sale commencing on November 6. It is planned that rams for placement under the policy will be purchased at one of the recognized sales only. Therefore, stockmen are advised to get their application in early to avoid being disappointed by an inferior ram purchased after the sale—or even in not getting a ram at all.

### McNAB RANCH SOLD

The Joe McNab ranch, southeast of Macleod near the Belly River, was sold recently to R. W. Eagleson, of Warner, and A. R. Eagleson, of Stirling. The cash deal included 3,000 acres deeded land, 500 acres summerfallow, some leased land, more than 100 cattle, 20 horses and a full line of machinery and equipment.

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# Britain to Buy Danish Bacon; Canada's Market Threatened

OFFICIALS AND PRODUCERS MUST FIGHT FOR TRADE

By GEORGE BRYAN CURRAN, in "The Canadian Countryman"

DENMARK has recently signed a new trade agreement whereby Great Britain will purchase practically the entire output of Danish mild-cured bacon.

This new trade agreement was negotiated and signed just a few weeks after the British government had announced they would continue to buy Wiltshire sides from Canada until 1948.

Canada through the Canadian Meat Export Board has agreed to ship Great Britain 450,000,000 pounds of Wiltshire bacon. But the Meat Board had promised officials in Britain that Canada would make an effort to ship more than 700,000,000 pounds of Canadian bacon to Britain in 1945. With the bacon produced in Great Britain, including Ireland, and shipments from the U.S., this would have supplied Britain with practically all the bacon she needs to feed her civilians.

The news that Denmark was trying to negotiate a bacon trade agreement with the British government, and later developments indicating that this trade agreement would be signed, caused consternation in official Department of Agriculture circles in Ottawa. Agricultural Minister Gardiner had recently assured the hog-producers of Canada that the British bacon market was assured to the Canadian hog-raiser until 1948, and asked Canadian farmers to expand hog production, after the drastic cut in hog raising which took place last winter and this spring, particularly in the Prairie provinces.

L. W. Pearsall, Manager of the Canadian Meat Board, was in Britain a month ago, surveying the bacon situation for Minister Gardiner. He was hurriedly recalled to Canada to make a full report on the bacon market situation, and brought with him Lt.-Col. J. G. Robertson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Britain. Messrs. Pearsall and Robertson have held numerous conferences with members of the Meat Board in Ottawa, and a full report of the bacon market situation in Britain is being prepared for Minister Gardiner. It is expected he will make an important announcement to Canadian farmers and hog-raisers in the immediate future.

TRADE Commissioner Robertson, in an interview given in Ottawa, stated that he did not want Britain to continue to buy Canadian bacon for purely sentimental reasons. He stated emphatically that No. 1 mild-cured Wiltshire bacon sides were the equal of any bacon offered on the British market either in the war years, or in the pre-war period. This statement by Mr. Robertson means that Canadian best quality Wiltshire bacon is equal to the best British, Irish, or Danish bacon offered and sold in Britain. Canadian mild-cured Wiltshire bacon can meet any competition on a quality basis. It is on this basis that Mr. Robertson wants the British housewife to buy, and continue to buy, Canadian bacon.

It may be stated here that during the war years Canadian bacon was practically the only bacon which was available on the British market from overseas. There was no Danish bacon on the British market since the Nazis invaded Denmark in 1939. Britain and the Irish Free State of course supplied a large part of the British market, but their output was limited by the amount of coarse grains available for hog feeding.

Thus during the five war years the British people would have gone with-

out bacon if it had not been for the huge shipments from Canada. Canadian farmers doubled and trebled their output of bacon to help feed the British people.

It must be remembered that Canada practically donated this bacon to Britain, through billion-dollar grants by the Canadian parliament to aid Britain in her war effort. It is true that not all these grants to Britain was used to pay for Canadian bacon, as many other food and war supplies were shipped by Canada, but it is true that Great Britain would not have been in a position to pay cash for Canadian bacon and other meat and food products, and have carried on her war effort to the full extent she did without this Canadian assistance.

CANADA financed these grants to Britain partly by taxation and partly by borrowing. In any case, the Canadian farmer did his share by paying war taxes, buying Victory Bonds, and will have to pay his share of the money borrowed in future taxation. As the money voted was a grant, the British people will not be asked to pay any back bill for Canadian bacon and food products shipped during the war years.

The ability of Denmark to resume practically normal shipments of Wiltshire mild-cured bacon to Britain will amaze Canadian hog producers. The facts of the situation in Denmark are: When Denmark was invaded by the Nazis, they encouraged the Danes to maintain their production of both bacon and dairy products, and all the food produced was bought by the Nazis at high prices for shipment to Germany. When the war ended, the hog population of Denmark was nearly up to the average of pre-war years, and had been limited only by the amount of coarse grains available, as overseas shipments had been cut off by the United Nations, who blocked Denmark, as well as all occupied European countries.

When V-E Day was past, Germany was ravaged by the Allied invasion, and Germany was in no position to pay for Danish bacon or dairy products. The Danes immediately set about trying to re-establish their pre-war position for bacon in the British market. They sent a trade commission to Britain, under Christmas Moeller, who claimed to be one of the heads of the resistance movement in Denmark and proposed to supply Britain with around 450,000,000 pounds of mild-cured Wiltshire bacon. This is practically the entire amount of mild-cured bacon bought by Britain in pre-war years. It is the highest quality and highest priced bacon sold and consumed in Britain.

But the British civilians also buy and consume practically an equal amount of strong cured bacon. This is bacon of the same quality, but which

(Continued on page 28)



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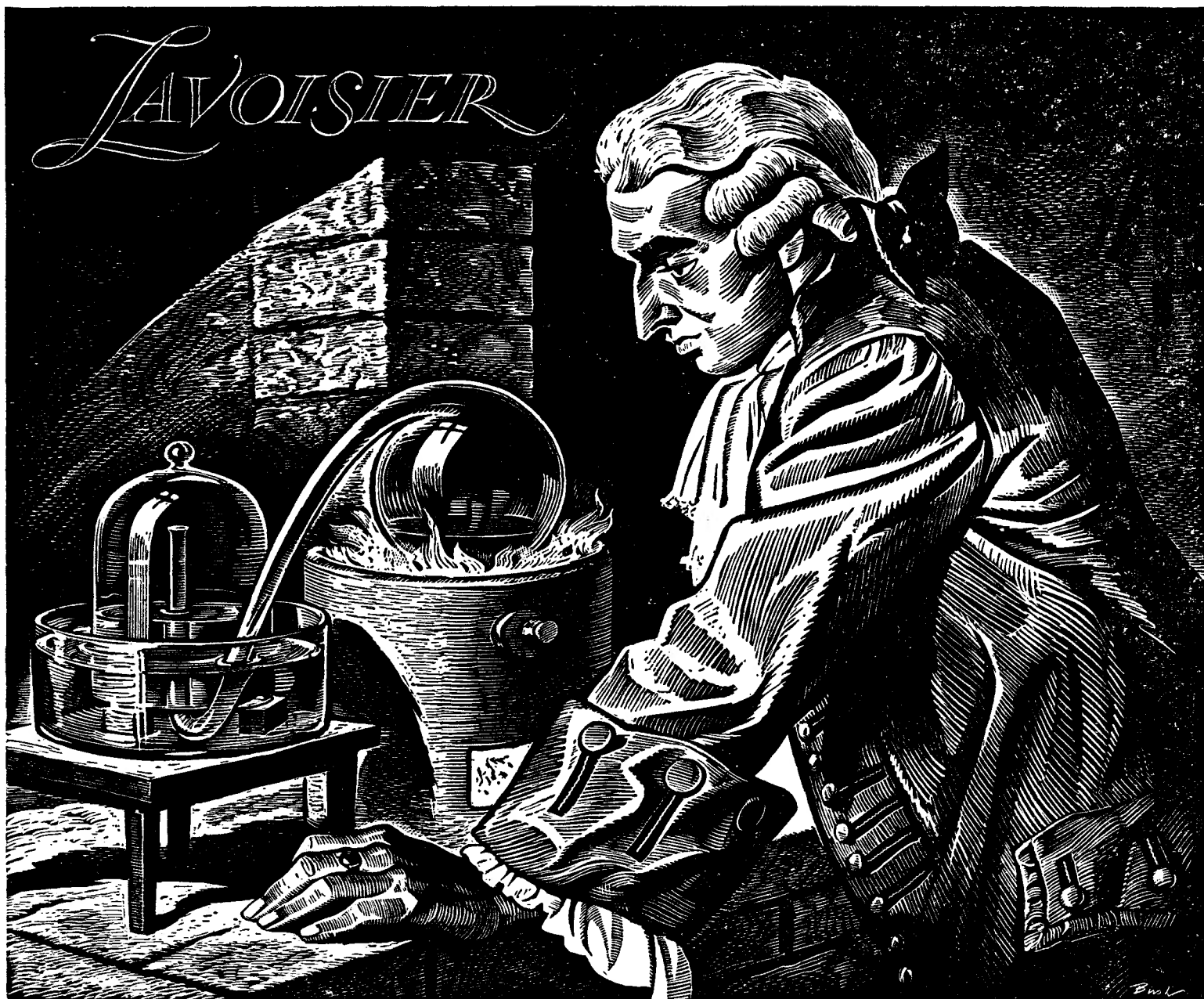
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# Editorial

**A** WAR does not end when the shooting stops. Canadians have invested some billions of dollars in their country's war effort in the last six years, and this month they will be called on to help pay another instalment on the price of victory and freedom — a charge which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

For most of us the years ahead are bright with the promise of the fruits of peace, but there are many for whom care and comfort must be provided. They are hospital patients, hurt physical and mentally in the grim course of their service for us, and their welfare is an obligation on us.

Pensions, rehabilitation grants, social services, employment and reconversion programs are only a few of the costly measures the Government faces as war's aftermath. These all will call for the expenditure of tremendous sums. Canadians have been loyal, patriotic and generous in their support of eight loans in the progress to victory, and the ninth—two loans in one—calls urgently for an even greater national response to their country's appeal for practical financial help in dealing with the problems of peace.

★ ★

**G**ENERAL satisfaction is expressed throughout the West with the Government's policy setting a five-year floor price for wheat at a dollar. While there has been some agitation for the fixing of a higher level, it is emphasized that the dollar figure is merely the minimum guaranteed and that growers will benefit through participation certificates in higher returns for their crop when it is sold on a favourable market.

The great advantage of such a program is that it provides a guide for seeding and other cropping operations, giving the grower a comparatively long-range view of what he can reasonably expect from his wheat acreage under average conditions. In this important respect it is a step in the right direction—toward assuring security of farm income, so far as this is possible.

Trade Minister MacKinnon, in announcing the dollar floor price in effect until the

end of July, 1950, for wheat, basis No. 1 Northern in store at Lakehead or Vancouver terminals, added that the initial price for the present crop year will continue to be \$1.25 a bushel, as it has been for the last two years. He confirmed, also, that Canada would offer wheat for export at \$1.55 a bushel and still give export buyers good and fair value for their money.

All wheat sales since 1943 have been handled through the Canadian Wheat Board, and it is indicated that this system will be continued. Despite some pressure to have open trading restored on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, it is conceded that the Board has done a good job and that its sales have been made to the best advantage.

Leaders of Western co-operatives are continuing to press for an international wheat agreement which would provide that supplies fit demand, that surpluses be kept off the market and on the farm and that prices be fixed periodically, on the basis of a dollar floor and a ceiling to be regulated to suit world conditions. Such an agreement would fit in with the new Dominion five-year-guarantee policy.

The time has gone by when wheat producers of Canada and other wheat exporting nations should be sacrificed on the altar of the laissez-faire doctrine of international trade. Farmers are justly entitled to a decent price for their products and no one can say that a dollar minimum price for wheat is at all exorbitant. There never again should be bargain-price sales of wheat, such as prevailed during the early 1930s.

★ ★

**W**ESTERN stockmen are continuing their efforts to bring about changes in the Dominion income tax set-up which will recognize the inherent uncertainties of their industry. This year has emphasized their difficulties and the necessity of measures to cushion their position against the elements over which they have no control. Drought seriously reduced crops and pastures and early snow interfered with putting up winter feed. Consequently, many ranchers have been forced to sell off breeding stock which they should retain to continue their normal operations.

Under the present confiscatory tax structure, they must pay income tax on the proceeds of such sales, crippling them in their efforts to restock their ranches in a good year. They contend, in all justice, that breeding herds should be considered as capital, free from taxation, and strong claims for this position have been presented at Ottawa by Leslie Cameron, George Ross and D. M. Wylie representing the large and influential membership of the Council of Western Beef Producers.

A second tax reform sought by the Council and backed by a comprehensive

and convincing brief, is that a farmer or rancher should be allowed to average his income, for tax purposes, over a five-year period. This would be a floating average with the tax computed tentatively and paid in each of five years from date of adoption of the plan, payment in each year being averaged over the income of the preceding one, two, three or four years of the period. At the end of five years a final average could be arrived at and payment adjusted for over-or-under payment made in each of the previous years. Overpayment in lean years would thus build up a tax credit for the rancher, enabling him to get on his feet in years of recovery. After the first five-year period each successive year would be averaged with the preceding four. This appears to be one of the most constructive plans yet advanced for reform of the farm income tax system which has been a headache for both rural taxpayers and Ottawa authorities.

In addition, the Beef Council contends that ranchers and farmers should be allowed to set aside a tax-free reserve fund for deferred maintenance to cover repairs and improvements to their holdings which would normally have been made and which can be made when labour and materials again are available. It also urges that the "agricultural income tax deduction" in paying hired help be eliminated as a burdensome nuisance or that the taxable exemption for farm labourers be raised to the level of their comparatively low earnings.

When Mr. Ilsley and his advisers are planning tax reform features for the new budget, some attention is due to these claims made in behalf of one of the country's oldest and largest industries.

★ ★

**L**IVESTOCK producers will applaud the findings of the Royal Commission which investigated the walkout staged last July by employees in the Canada Packers' plant in Toronto. The Commission's report, recently made public, condemns the strike as unjustified and denounces the irresponsible action of the plant workers' union involved. It will be recalled that following the Toronto incident a sympathy strike developed, closing down several other packing plants across the Dominion at a time when meat of all kinds was in the most urgent demand.

The report points out that the strike, which was called in violation of the agreement between the employees and the company, cost the striking employees \$165,000 in wages and the company \$300,000 in earnings. No estimate is made of the heavy loss to cattle and hog producers caused by the unwarranted interruption and uncertainty in regular marketing and processing which they are entitled to expect after they have done their share in the production of meat.



# Sideline Crops Bring Millions in Cash To Farmers of Southern Alberta

By C. FRANK STEELE

SOUTHERN Alberta farmers are finding that their special crops are helping materially to maintain the general prosperity level of the country and during the past season material progress in these lines was recorded. These crops, some of them comparatively new, are putting possibly \$5,000,000 of new money into the pockets of the farmers to offset some of the shortages created by drought conditions in the wheat growing business.

While Southern Alberta is still essentially a wheat country it is developing an imposing number of secondary enterprises based on the farm and ranch. These are helping to balance up the general farm program and give stability to the men on the land.

First, of course, is the sugar beet industry with its two factories at Raymond and Picture Butte. The factories, which started the annual run late in September, will operate into the new year. More than 30,000 acres of beets will be harvested and the crop is a normal one, despite a shortage of irrigation water in some areas south and east of Lethbridge. An estimated return of 12 tons to the acre is anticipated, which will mean a total gross return to the 1,200 or more growers of around \$3,780,000 if the crop brings \$10.50 a ton, which is likely.

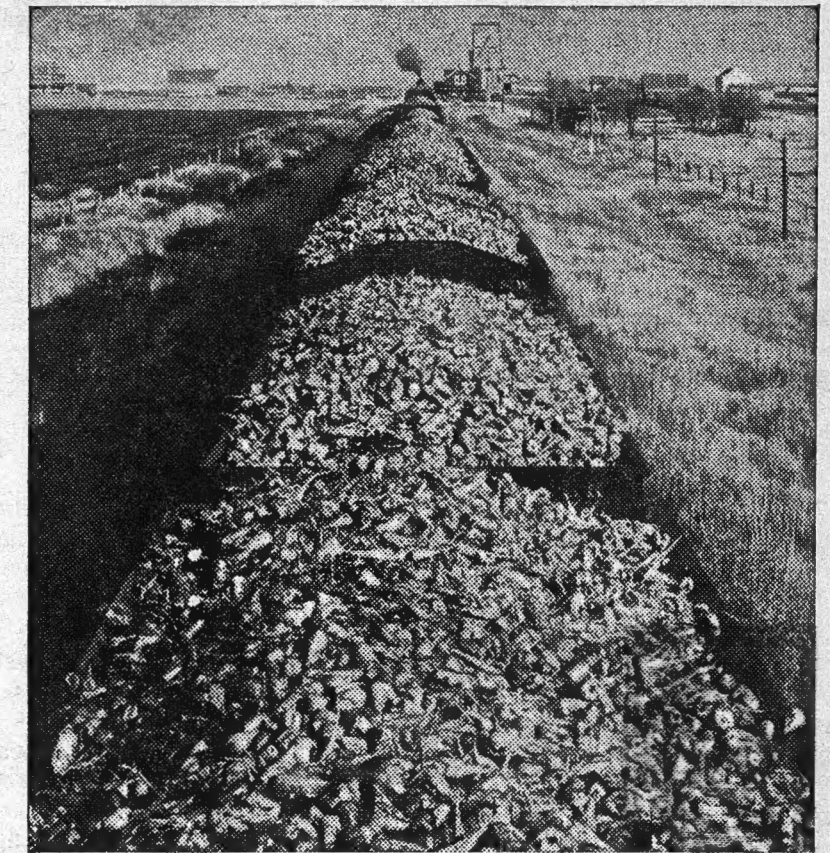
But this does not represent all the wealth from sugar beets. The lamb and cattle feeding industry has developed around the factories utilizing factory by-products in finishing stock for market. Beet pulp and molasses, not to mention the beet tops eaten by stock grazing in the open fields, are valuable feeds, succulent and fattening.

THE growing of canning vegetables has become an important business in Southern Alberta, the showing of these crops this year being particularly favourable. Some 8,000 acres of farm lands in the irrigated tracts around Lethbridge are devoted to these crops and it is believed the peas, beans, corn, pumpkin, carrots, etc., from these farms will gross half a million dollars.

Canneries are operating at Lethbridge, Taber, Magrath and Coaldale. It is the first year of operation for the Magrath cannery of the Alberta Canning Company, subsidiary of the Eldington Canning Company, of Springville, Utah, one of the best known canning companies in the Intermountain region. Its pea crop was particularly good and a carload of peas was processed and run into barrels for the Campbell Soup Company when the American Can strike at Vancouver held up shipments of cans.

The co-operative cannery at Coaldale, started and operated by the enterprising Mennonite settlers of that district, started first to can chicken—it is proving a popular product—and then began the pea and corn runs.

Robert Broder, of the Broder Canning Company of Lethbridge and Taber, states that peas this season have



Sugar beets by the trainload on their way to a refinery in Southern Alberta.

yielded from 1½ to 2½ tons of clean peas to the acre. They are raised under contract.

## Seed Peas Valuable

And speaking of peas, between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of commercial seed peas were threshed in Southern Alberta this season with a gross value of some \$150,000. Returns vary ranging from 500 to 2,000 pounds per acre. Lethbridge seed companies also have seed acreage in the Wetaskiwin district, but drought cut into the crop and yields will run between 200 and 500 pounds to the acre. A large acreage is grown in the Brooks district. Alberta altogether will raise around 12,000 acres of seed peas most of them being shipped to Eastern Canada and the United Kingdom.

Truck gardening is now an important industry in the irrigated sections of Southern Alberta with small fruits such as strawberries and raspberries giving excellent returns. Some 5,000 acres of potatoes and cabbage were grown, the bulk of these products being of excellent grade. The growers now have their own co-operative marketing association with a modern storage and packing plant at Broxburn, east of Lethbridge.

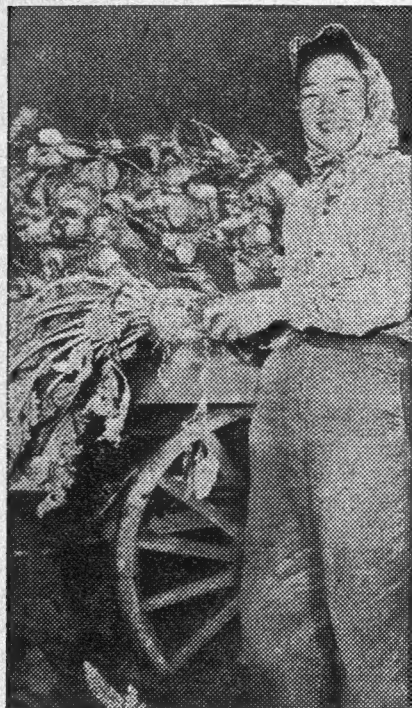
FARMERS in the Barnwell irrigated district this year raised 150 acres of cucumbers and tomatoes for the Dyson Pickle Company, of Winnipeg. These vegetables will put another \$50,000 of new money into pockets of the farmers holding contracts. The Dyson Company plans to expand its operations in Alberta and will build a branch factory at Taber to supply the Alberta and B.C. trade.

The production of commercial mustard seed is another business that is growing. Much of the table mustard

now used in Canada comes from Southern Alberta's 20,000 acres planted to this unique special crop. It will give a gross return of around \$200,000. Hot, dry weather cut into the mustard crop. However, returns have run up to 400 pounds to the acre, and the grade is good. Growers get around 6 cents a pound for the mustard seed which is a dry land crop and not hard to raise. This crop and the other "specials" materially brighten the 1945 farm picture in South Alberta.



Mustard plant ripening for commercial seed production.



Canadian Japanese girl loading sugar beets in Southern Alberta field.

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BUY BONDS!



## British Bacon Market Needs Volume, Quality

"If Canada succeeds in holding first place as a wheat exporter, which she can, and at the same time in retaining her present position in the British bacon market, she will have an assured outlet for her total farm surplus", is an encouraging statement in Canada Packers' annual report, issued by J. S. McLean, president. The report deals in detail with future prospects for hog and cattle prices.

Before the war, the volume of Danish bacon shipments to Britain was nearly double ours, largely because Canadian bacon shipments were irregular and Canadian bacon was inferior in quality to the Danish product. The war gave Canada an unprecedented opportunity in the British market owing to the cutting off of Danish and other Continental shipments.

Canadian export figures reveal the results:

1939	186 million lbs.
1940	344 million lbs.
1941	461 million lbs.
1942	525 million lbs.
1943	560 million lbs.
1944	692 million lbs.

Today, Canada stands first as the source of bacon for the British market, and to retain that position is the key objective of Canadian agricultural policy, said Mr. McLean. To do so it is necessary to maintain a substantial volume of shipments, at least 400 million lbs. yearly at an even weekly flow, about eight million lbs. per week, and, above all, the bacon must be at least equal in quality to that of all competitors.

UNFORTUNATELY, hog deliveries in Canada during the first seven months of 1945 have dropped to approximately two-thirds the number in the corresponding period of 1944. This has been owing largely to farm labour shortage and poor feed crops. The labour situation will improve steadily, and it is hoped that farmers with sufficient feed will step-up hog breedings at once. Canada cannot export eight million pounds of bacon weekly unless this is done, he pointed out.

### The Cattle Picture

Cattle production in Canada has always been limited by higher production costs than by such competitors as Argentina, Brazil, Australia. Canadian pre-war production was regulated roughly to meet Canadian domestic requirements, plus approximately 200,000 head shipped annually to United States through preferential agreements.

During the war, an embargo was placed on beef cattle shipments to United States, and the surplus over domestic consumption is currently going to Britain instead. However, when world markets are again normal it seems probable Canada will again lose the British beef market to its cheaper-production competitors, he pointed out.

By that time, it is hoped the important United States outlet will have been re-opened and even possibly enlarged. Further, it is expected that the great increase in per-capita consumption of beef (from 53.2 lbs. in 1939 to 61.7 lbs. in 1944) will hold up and—if economic conditions are as good as we all hope—may even increase to 70 lbs. per capita, a level practically reached in 1943, said Mr. McLean. While the net result may be an increase in beef cattle marketings over pre-war years, the prospects for beef are not as promising as for pork.

For the period immediately ahead, the report points out, there is no doubt,

since Britain has already contracted to buy, at present prices, all the beef and pork product which Canada can ship to the end of 1946. The prospects condensed above are for 1947 forward.

DURING a September tour of Southern Alberta, Mr. McLean pointed out that Canada in this war has been sending high quality bacon to Britain in the form of Wiltshire sides, thanks to the efforts of producers to raise the proper type of hogs. He believes Canada ought to concentrate on bacon and wheat exports to Britain since they can both be shipped more readily than other agricultural products. When shipping returns to normal, Canada can put good bacon on the British table in a matter of days from the packing plants and may therefore hold a good share of the British bacon market developed during the war, if a steady year-round supply of hogs is available.

The quality of beef from the Southern Alberta ranges and the average of beef herds in that area was declared by Mr. McLean to be "without a doubt" the highest in Canada.

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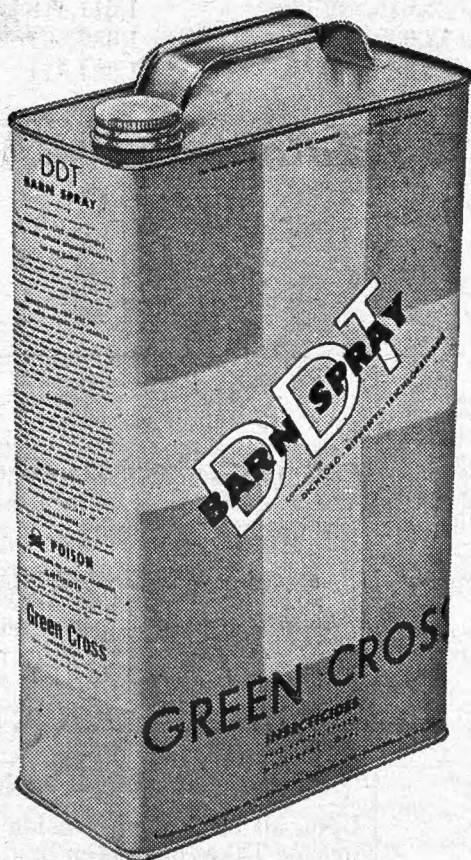
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DDT does not simply stun or repel flies, etc.—it KILLS. Any fly which alights on a surface sprayed with DDT even weeks and months after application meets certain death. Because of its long-lasting lethal qualities, two sprayings a year are usually sufficient. "Green Cross" DDT Barn Spray may be used without any fear of danger to man or animals simply by following the directions on the can and using it only for the purposes recommended.

"Green Cross" DDT Barn Spray can be applied with any type of sprayer or a brush, and one gallon is sufficient to cover 1600 sq. ft.

**Supplies Limited**—Until war requirements have been fully met, civilian supplies of DDT will be strictly limited. If your dealer cannot supply all you want at once, please understand and accept delivery when available. Just to be sure, order next year's requirements now and store for use next Spring.

**Where to Buy Your DDT**—"Green Cross" DDT Barn Spray is a product of Green Cross Insecticides and distributed by:

The Canada Paint Company Limited  
The Lowe Brothers Company Limited  
The Martin-Senour Company Limited  
The Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada Limited

Supplies may be obtained in gallon or quart cans from any local dealer handling the products of one of these companies. If there is not a dealer in your vicinity, write for booklet and information to your nearest branch of any of the above companies. Look for the "Green Cross".



# CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

## REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

The eighteenth year of Canada Packers Limited closed March 29th, 1945.

It was the sixth war year. Both volume and result of operations were determined largely by war conditions.

In each year since the beginning of the war, dramatic increases have been achieved in Live Stock and general Agricultural production. These were reflected in corresponding increases in volume of Packinghouse operations.

In the year under review the increase in volume continued, but at a reduced pace.

The following table sets up, for the last pre-war year (ended March 1939),—and for the war period, the record of Canada Packers' operations in terms of:—

- A. Dollar Sales
- B. Weight of product sold
- C. Net Profit
- D. Profit as percentage of Sales
- E. Profit per pound

TABLE NO. 1

Year Ended	A Dollar Sales	B Weight of Product Sold	C Net Profit	D Profit as % of Sales	E Profit per Pound
March 1939	\$ 77,225,732	800,763,592 lbs.	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6c
March 1940	88,205,639	913,251,116	1,667,809	1.9	1/5
March 1941	110,291,839	1,091,263,352	1,555,028	1.4	1/7
March 1942	144,509,292	1,228,029,942	1,611,465	1.1	1/8
March 1943	169,141,671	1,328,616,840	1,611,418	.95	1/8
March 1944	206,155,938	1,582,932,568	1,687,587	.82	1/9
March 1945	228,398,111	1,698,326,055	1,824,811	.80	1/9
INCREASE					
1945 over 1939	196%	112%	47%		
1945 over 1944	11%	7%	8%		

### WARTIME INVENTORY RESERVE

Following World War I, losses of the deflation period (1920-21) wiped out the wartime profits of most Canadian Packing companies. So severe were those losses that ultimately they made necessary a widespread reorganization of the Industry.

By reason of inflation-control measures erected during World War II, it is hoped that post-war losses will this time be much less severe. Nevertheless, at some stage following the war, deflation losses seem inevitable. Prices of Live Stock products have advanced to levels which,—it would seem,—can not be permanently maintained.

This view is supported by the following table, which compares present prices with those of 1939.

TABLE NO. 2

COMPARISON PRICES LIVE STOCK PRODUCTS  
1945 AND 1939

	Average March 1945	Average March 1939
Good Steers, live, Toronto - -	\$11.54	\$ 6.78
Hogs, B-1 dressed, Toronto - -	19.42*	12.25
Lambs, live, Toronto - - -	14.95	9.10
Chickens, Milk Fed A, Toronto	.35	.24½
Eggs, "A" Large, Toronto - -	.35	.21½
Creamery Butter, Toronto - -	.43½*	.21¾
Cheese, f.o.b. factory, Ontario	.23*	.11

\*Subsidies, Federal plus Provincial, included in 1945 prices—  
Hogs—\$1.62 per 100 lbs. Butter—8½c per lb. Cheese—3c per lb.

To meet the anticipated Inventory losses, in each war year a sum has been set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve. That sum for the year under review was \$581,000.00. The total reserve set up during the war period has been:—

#### YEAR ENDED

March 1940 - - - - -	\$ 579,000.00
March 1941 - - - - -	380,000.00

March 1942 - - - - -	1,310,000.00
March 1943 - - - - -	650,000.00
March 1944 - - - - -	500,000.00
March 1945 - - - - -	581,000.00
Total - - - - -	<u>\$4,000,000.00</u>

This total of four million dollars may be too much or too little. No one at present can tell. It is hoped it may prove too much, in which case a portion of it will ultimately be transferred to the Profit and Loss Account. That all of it might be needed may be seen from the following facts:—

1. To convert this year's Inventory (March 29, 1945) to the price basis of the last pre-war year (March 30, 1939), a reserve would be required of - - - - - \$5,600,000
2. In the deflation years following World War I,—(1920-21), the four companies now comprising Canada Packers, made a combined loss of - - - - - \$5,500,000

Upon all the sums set aside as Wartime Inventory Reserve, full Income Taxes have been paid, and except that they may be needed to offset post-war Inventory losses, these sums might properly be treated as profits.

Had this course been followed, and had no Inventory Reserve been set up, Columns C, D, E in Table No. 1 would have appeared as follows:—

TABLE NO. 3

Year Ended	Profit	Profit as Percentage of Sales	Profit per Pound
March 1939	\$1,238,736	1.6%	1/6c
March 1940	2,246,809	2.5	1/4
March 1941	1,935,028	1.8	1/6
March 1942	2,921,465	2.0	1/4
March 1943	2,261,418	1.3	1/6
March 1944	2,187,587	1.1	1/7
March 1945	2,405,811	1.1	1/7

\* \* \*



**TABLE NO. 4**

Out of each \$1.00 of Sales in the respective years, the following sums were paid:—

	1945	1939
To Producers, chiefly for live stock - - -	82½c	80¾c
To Employees (salaries, wages and bonus) -	7½	8⅞
To Service Organizations - - - - -	3⅞	4½
To Suppliers - - - - -	3½	2¾
To Bondholders - - - - -	—	¼
Taxes - - - - -	1¾	¾
Total paid to persons other than Shareholders	98½c	97¼c
Set aside for Depreciation - - - - -	¾	1⅞
	99 c	98¾c
Remainder — retained for the benefit of Shareholders - - - - -	1 c	1⅝c
Set aside for Wartime Inventory Reserve -	¼	—
Remainder,—Net Profit - - - - -	¾c	1⅝c
Paid to shareholders as dividends - - - -	¾	¾
Balance retained as Working Capital for extension and improvement of the business	¾c	⅞c

\* \* \*

**CAPITAL STRUCTURE**

During the year, effect was given to the plan of subdividing the Shares, announced in the last Annual Report. The Capital structure of the Company is now as follows:—

Bonds - - - - -	None
'A' Shares, carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of \$1.50 per share - - - - -	400,000 shares
Amount of dividend - - - - -	\$600,000
'B' Shares, upon which is paid a present dividend of 50c per share - - - - -	800,000 shares
Amount of dividend - - - - -	\$400,000
Total Dividend - - - - -	\$1,000,000

\* \* \*

**WAR AND POST-WAR PLANT EXTENSION**

During the war years, due to greatly increased volume, the strain upon the physical equipment of the plants has been severe. Plant extension has necessarily been held to a minimum, but expenditure for upkeep has been much increased.

Sums charged to Fixed Capital during the war period are revealed by the following:—

Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet 1945) - - -	\$23,720,750
Fixed Assets (Balance Sheet 1939) - - -	\$21,636,385
Additions to Fixed Assets during war period	\$ 2,084,365

Plans have already been completed for a substantial programme of plant replacement and extension in the post-war period. So far as possible, construction will be delayed until a slackening occurs in general industrial activity.

\* \* \*

Following the close of the war in Europe, it is appropriate that this Report should deal with two main subjects:—

1. A review of the performance of the Packing Industry during the war period.
2. An estimate of the outlook for Live Stock in the post-war years.

**1. THE WARTIME RECORD OF THE PACKING INDUSTRY**

The first, and paramount duty of the Industry was that it manage to process the greatly increased deliveries of Live Stock. That this was not a simple matter is evident from the following comparison of inspected slaughterings for the years 1944 and 1939:—

**TABLE NO. 5**

NUMBER OF ANIMALS PROCESSED, INSPECTED HOUSES

	1944	1939	Increase
Hogs - - - - -	8,766,441	3,628,369	142%
Cattle - - - - -	1,354,104	872,574	55%
Sheep and Lambs - - -	949,096	786,274	21%
Calves - - - - -	660,556	679,922	—3%

Increase in Total weight of meat produced 113%\*

\*Average warm dressed weight of animals killed:—

	1944	1939
Hogs . . . . .	165.4 lbs.	150.4 lbs
Cattle . . . . .	502.1	466.2
Sheep and Lambs . . . . .	43.5	42.3
Calves . . . . .	119.2	106.6

Authority: Meat Board, Ottawa.

Considering that plant capacity in 1939 was in scale approximately with then marketings, the task of coping with this enormous increase in volume was a difficult one.

Substantial extensions in plant were, of course, necessary; but in the main the handling of the increased deliveries was achieved by 'adjustments', especially by increase in numbers of personnel and of shifts. Proof that the job was effectively done lies in the fact that only in two short periods throughout the 5½ years, was the flow of Live Stock slowed up, due to congestion at the plants.

Next to the obligation of processing this great increase of volume, was that of doing the job at a reasonable margin of profit.

In respect of profit, the facts are not available for the total Industry. Canada Packers is the largest single unit, and its results probably fairly indicate those of the Industry as a whole.

A comparison has already been given (Table No. 4) of the years 1939 and 1945. But a comparison of the six-year war period with the six-year pre-war period gives a more complete picture. This is presented in the following table, No. 6.

**TABLE NO. 6**

COMPARISON OF OPERATING RESULTS

6 year pre-war period, 1934-1939 inclusive,  
and 6 year war period, 1940-1945 inclusive

	Pre-war Period 1934-1939	War-Period 1940-1945	Percentage Increase
Average Sales	a. \$68,057,735	\$157,783,748	132%
Average Profit before Taxes	b. 1,696,369	3,857,794	127%
Average Taxes	c. 379,985	2,198,108	478%
Average Net Profit (after Taxes)	d. 1,316,384	1,659,686	26%
Average Net Profit as percentage of Sales	1.9%	1.05%	decrease 45%
(d as to a)			

In summary, therefore, the record is as follows:—

The essential job of processing increased deliveries of Live Stock was accomplished without block, and without invoking financial assistance from the Government.

Many war contracts involved large advances by the Government for plant. And in most cases the contracts provided for a profit (before taxes) of 5 per cent.

The profit of the Packing Industry (before taxes) was approximately 2.45 per cent.

Of this, 1.4 per cent was returned to the Government, as Income and Excess Profits Tax, leaving a net profit to the Industry of 1.05 per cent.

**2. OUTLOOK FOR LIVE STOCK IN THE POST-WAR YEARS**

The increase in Canadian Live Stock production was a vital factor in the Allied war effort. Credit for this achievement belongs entirely to the Canadian Farmer. The Packing Industry can claim no part of it. The Packer is simply the processing element in the Live Stock Industry. His volume is determined entirely by the numbers of Live Stock brought to market.

Cattle and Hog populations are now at levels much higher than those of any pre-war date. When war demand is over, the surplus will be such that, unless outlets can be maintained much larger than those of the pre-war period, the increased production in itself might become a threat to the level of Live Stock prices.



What, then, is the prospect for Live Stock prices in the post-war years?

Concerning the period immediately ahead, there is no doubt. The outlet is assured. Great Britain has already contracted to buy (at present prices) all the Beef and all the Pork product which Canada can ship, up to the end of 1946.

As to the period 1947 forward, the problems of Cattle and Hogs must be considered separately.

### CATTLE

Cattle production in Canada has always been limited by the fact that production costs are higher than in Southern hemisphere countries, especially Argentina, Brazil and Australasia. For this reason, Canada has not, in the past, been able to compete in the open Beef markets of the world. The chief open market has been Great Britain. However, though excluded from the open markets, Canada has had a measure of preference in the chief protected market, viz. United States. To that country, until wartime controls diverted the flow, Canada shipped about 200,000 Cattle yearly. And her production of Cattle was regulated roughly to meet Canadian domestic requirements, plus the 200,000 head shipped to United States.

On July 1st, 1942, for reasons of war expediency, an embargo was placed against this movement of Canadian Beef Cattle to United States. Thereafter, the flow of Canada's surplus Beef was to Great Britain. During 1944, shipments of Beef totalled 106,000,000 lbs. During 1945, it is expected shipments will be substantially heavier.

However, Great Britain cannot be counted upon as a permanent market for Canadian Beef. When world supplies catch up with world demand, it seems certain Canada will again find herself unable to compete with Beef from Southern hemisphere countries. It is hoped that Canada's outlet to United States by that time will have been reopened, and possibly enlarged. That outlet has always been, and will again be, of vital importance to the Canadian Cattle Producer.

In the long run it may be necessary that Canada adjust her Cattle population to the same principle as in the pre-war period:—that of meeting domestic requirements for Beef, plus agreed shipments to United States.

But this does not mean returning to the numbers of 1939. Canadian requirements will be much heavier than in the pre-war years. Per capita consumption of Beef has advanced from 53.2 lbs. in 1939 to 61.7 lbs. in 1944. If purchasing power permitted, Canada's Beef consumption could easily advance to 70 lbs. per capita. (In 1943 it actually reached 69.3 lbs.) Out of the war has come a new understanding of the nutritional value of meats as a protective food, also a new concept of the importance to the nation of maintaining its chief asset, viz. the health of its citizens, at the highest possible level.

An enlightened National policy should see to it that the experience of the '30's shall not be repeated, when great stores of unsaleable food depressed its Agriculture, while at the same time a large section of its population went undernourished. The establishment of a high internal standard of nutrition would in itself be an important safeguard of the welfare of Canadian Agriculture.

### HOGS

As a Hog producer, Canada's position is fundamentally different from that in respect of Cattle. For Canada can produce Bacon Hogs as cheaply as any other country, and therefore can meet all comers in the world markets. As in the case of Beef, the chief open market is Great Britain.

The end of the war finds Canada the chief producer of Bacon type Hogs. In 1944, Canadian production was probably equal to that of all other countries combined.

In the past, Canada's position on the British Bacon market has been a subsidiary one. The leading position was held by Denmark. In the immediate pre-war period Denmark shipped to Great Britain approximately double the quantity shipped by Canada, and received a price approximately 8 shillings per cwt. higher than that paid for Canadian Bacon.

The responsibility for this situation lay entirely with Canada.

Canadian Bacon was inferior in quality to Danish.

And Canadian shipments were irregular.

Three conditions are necessary if Canada, in the post-war period, is to retain first position on the British market.

1. Shipments must be in substantial quantity,—at least 400,000,000 lbs. yearly.
2. These shipments must be in even weekly volume,—i.e. approximately 8,000,000 lbs. per week.
3. Above all, the Bacon must be at least equal in quality to Bacon from any other source.

In the British Bacon market, the war has presented to Canada an opportunity she never had before. When (in 1940) Danish and other Continental shipments to Great Britain were cut off, an appeal was made to the Canadian Farmer to fill this gap. This response was such that Canadian exports were stepped up from 186,000,000 lbs. in 1939 to,—

1940	- - - - -	344,000,000 lbs.
1941	- - - - -	461,000,000 lbs.
1942	- - - - -	525,000,000 lbs.
1943	- - - - -	560,000,000 lbs.
1944	- - - - -	692,000,000 lbs.

To-day, Canada stands first as the source of Bacon for the British market.

But she can retain that position only upon the three conditions mentioned above. And it is imperative that Canada begin at once to put herself in a position to fulfil those conditions.

Fortunately, she may have the benefit of a period of grace. For Danish Bacon will probably not come to Great Britain for a period of many months, as it will be urgently needed on the Continent.

It is unfortunate that at this juncture deliveries of Hogs in Canada are light. For the first seven months of 1945 (January to July, inclusive), Hogs processed at inspected plants have totalled 3,624,499. The corresponding number for 1944 was - - - - 5,648,956

A decrease of - - - - - 2,024,457  
or 35.8 per cent.

This decrease has been due chiefly to shortage of manpower on the farms. That shortage is likely to be relieved within the next four or five months. The breeding season for Hogs is now at hand. Farmers can feel reasonably sure that by farrowing time of Hogs bred now, the acute labour shortage will be past.

Canada cannot export 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly unless breedings are stepped up at once. In Ontario and Quebec the prospect for breedings is encouraging. For in these Provinces a good feed crop seems assured.

However, the key area is the West. If Canada is to produce the essential numbers of Hogs, most of them must come from the Prairie Provinces. Unfortunately, the crop on the Prairies is not encouraging. Certain areas will be short of feed.

It is important that those farmers who have feed should understand the issues at stake. To hold first place on the British Bacon market is the key objective in Canadian agricultural policy. A consideration of the basic facts makes this clear.

Canada produces, and must continue to produce, a large total surplus of farm products. That surplus must be sold abroad. It follows therefore, that the surplus should be converted into those products in which Canada can compete in the open markets of the world. Of these, the two chief products are Wheat and Bacon. In respect of Wheat, Canada's position is assured. She produces the highest grade Wheat and her cost production is competitive.

However, if Canada's agricultural surplus were produced mostly in the form of Wheat, world markets could not absorb it. That became clear in 1929. Therefore, another large surplus outlet is necessary. The only other world product which Canada can produce in competition with all comers is Bacon.

For the first time in her history, Canada holds first position in the great open market for Bacon,—viz. Great Britain. But Canada cannot retain that position unless she contrives to ship approximately 8 million pounds of Bacon weekly. If she succeeds in hold-



ing first place as a Wheat exporter (which she can) and at the same time in retaining her present position in the British Bacon market, Canada will have an assured outlet for her total farm surplus.

These are the facts which make it so important to increase Hog breedings during the coming months,—particularly in Western Canada.

A further fact is of almost equal importance. The maintainance of Bacon shipments at the 8 million pound (weekly) level would in itself become an invaluable aid to cattle prices. For such a scale of Bacon exports, by reducing the quantities of Pork product available in Canada, would thereby increase domestic demand for Beef.

In this report, it has already been pointed out that a high domestic demand is the chief prop to Cattle prices in Canada.

The Directors feel that reference must be made in this Report to the recent strike of Canada Packers' employees. The Report goes to the printers in advance of the arbitration hearings. Therefore, comment must be confined to non-controversial aspects of the incident.

The strike began at Toronto on July 17th with a walkout of a group of the Cattle Killing Division. On one point there is no dispute. This walkout was in contravention of the agreement between the Company and the Union. Had the grievance procedure been invoked at once, the point at issue would have been settled without difficulty. It happened that the National Officers of the Union were not immediately available, and by reason of the delay, a secondary point of controversy intervened. This secondary issue is to be dealt with by the Arbitration Tribunal, and cannot here be discussed. On this secondary issue all the employees of the Company's Toronto plants walked out.

Later, employees at the Peterborough, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver plants declared sympathetic strikes. In each case the sympathetic strike was called without any discussion as to the right or wrong of the points at issue at Toronto. The dispute was threatening to spread almost to the whole Packing Industry of Canada when The Honourable Charles Daley, Minister of Labour for Ontario, suggested a plan of arbitration to which both the Union and Company agreed.

The Company concedes without reserve the right of employees to be represented by the Union of their choice. Also, that an obligation rests upon the Company to take all reasonable steps towards co-operation with the Union. When difficulties arise, which from time to time are inevitable, the Company pledges itself immediately to invoke the various steps of grievance procedure, and to implement promptly the decisions arrived at. Such action will not avoid a sudden flare-up, unless the Union is also able and willing similarly to invoke the grievance procedure step by step, and to enforce upon its members the decisions arrived at.

The fact that an incident, which should have been adjusted in a half-hour, blew up into a strike which threatened to close most of the packing plants in Canada, suggests that more clear-cut safeguards should exist for quick and sure adjustment of disputes. It is hoped the pending arbitration proceedings will result in the adoption of such safeguards.

The strike cost the Company approximately \$300,000.00.  
Loss of wages to employees was approximately \$165,000.00.

The Company has continued its policy of distributing to employees of all ranks, a substantial portion of its profits.

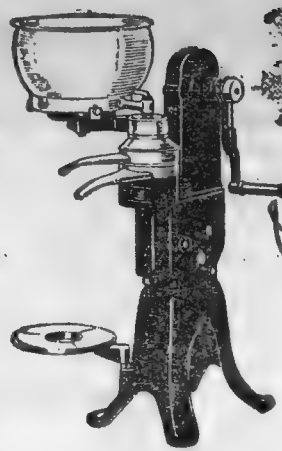
The Bonus distributed for the year under review was \$1,060,000.00  
Dividends to Shareholders were \$ 900,000.00

Total Bonuses distributed in the last ten years have  
been \$6,168,000.00  
Dividends to Shareholders in the same period \$7,400,000.00

J. S. McLEAN,  
President.

Toronto, August 10th, 1945.

Extra copies of this report are available and so long as they last, will be mailed to anyone requesting them. Address to Canada Packers Limited, Toronto, 9.



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M 1778

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"If I had not been willing to play my part, my husband would have found it impossible to provide the financial protection that our family needs."



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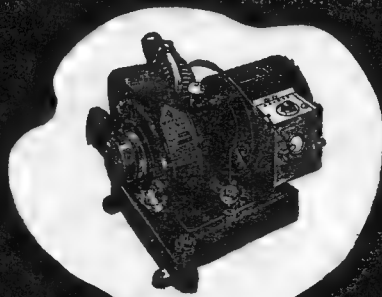
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VACCINES AND SUPPLIES



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Electric light and power can be yours at low cost with a Johnson Chore-Horse. This dependable little engine supplies engine power for pumping water, running separators, washing machines and other farm equipment and generates electric current to light house, barns and yards with brilliant electric light, to operate a radio and to charge batteries.

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PETERBORO CANADA

A DIVISION OF  
OUTBOARD MARINE AND MANUFACTURING CO.  
OF CANADA LTD.

## Only Well-Finished Poultry Commands Top Market Price

**P**oorly finished poultry is not wanted on the market. The demand is for a well-finished product and greatest profits to the producer come from meeting this demand. Generous feeding throughout the growing season, holding the birds until they are well matured and supplying a fattening ration before marketing will pay the grower good dividends since he is then selling a product that the consuming public demands.

Fattening a bird for market is more than the addition of fat to the carcass. It also involves softening of the tough, range-developed muscles by taking the birds off pasture and confining them to pens or crates so that their movements are restricted.

During the fattening period, the birds should be given a mixture of ground grains mixed to a batter-like consistency with skim milk or butter-milk. Yellow corn meal should not be included in the mixture if the feeder wants to produce "milk-fed" poultry, which must be white or creamy white in colour. The birds should be allowed no exercise during the fattening period.

## Damage From Bruising and Scratching Spoils Too Many Hog Carcasses for Export

**I**n view of Britain's urgent need for all the bacon and other pork products that Canada can send her in the years ahead, it becomes more important than ever that every hog be delivered from the farm to the packing plant in an undamaged condition, fit to make the high quality product for which it was grown.

Commenting on this problem, the Meat Packers' Council in a recent article deplored the fact that large numbers of hogs continue to be so badly bruised and scratched that their carcasses must be thrown out of export selections.

Early this year, one exporting plant kept careful records of all bruised and damaged hogs found in their kill over a period of two weeks. In that time, with a net kill of 8,300 hogs, (excluding sows) only 4,900 head, or 59 per cent, were of good enough type, weight and quality to be singled for export. But, of the 4,900 head singled, 708 were later found to be so badly bruised and scratched that they were thrown out of export consideration. This was a loss of 14.4 per cent of those hogs potentially suitable for export. If the same rate of damage was found in all hogs the effect on bacon exports would be tremendous over a year, and the loss in depreciation of product most serious.

**P**RODUCERS and shippers have co-operated very well, say the packers, in the efforts to improve livestock shipping and handling conditions. A large percentage of mixed carloads and truckloads of livestock now carry partitions between large and small livestock. This has greatly reduced the damage formerly caused by cattle being shipped with hogs. But apparently it is not fully understood that much of the remaining damage is caused by the practice of shipping sows and stags loose with other smaller hogs in a car or truck.

These larger animals, often quite cranky and often equipped with vicious tusks, may do irreparable damage to other hogs in the load, unless confined by themselves. An extra partition to pen such animals in one end of the load will pay for itself many times over.

Carryover stocks of wheat, oats and barley on farms in Western Canada were down to 98 million bushels on August 1st. This is the lowest figure for a number of years.

## Type Related To Beef Gains

**T**WENTY-FIVE feeder steers rated in the fall as probable better gainers were found to have put on 28 per cent more total gain at the end of the season than 25 of similar breeding and feeding rated as probable poorer gainers. Some individual steers did not respond as expected, of course; but the experiments, carried on at Kansas State Agricultural College, indicate that proper standards of selection will, on the average, assist cattle producers to select feeders for more economical gains. Features looked for were:

1. Width and depth of body (capacity for feed).
2. Width and depth of chest (room for lungs).
3. Good carriage, glossy hair, thrifty appearance (indicating health and vigor).
4. Width and shortness of head and width of muzzle (indicating beef type and feeding ability).
5. Natural fleshing as indicated by thickness of muscle.
6. Strength of form as indicated by straightness of back, setting of legs and size of bone.

The first two features were considered the most important and steers rating high in those respects were placed in the top group even though they lacked somewhat in the other four features.

## First-Aid Treatment For Foundered Horse

**W**HEN horses founder, they show sudden stiffness, lameness, and a tendency to place their forefeet out in front, so that they rest on their heels, with the hind feet placed somewhat forward under the body. This condition is due to blood congestion in the feet, say veterinary authorities, and requires prompt treatment if permanent damage is to be prevented.

First-aid measures recommended are standing the horse in running water or pouring cool water over the feet, or applying finely-crushed ice packs to the feet. A veterinarian should take charge of the case as soon as possible, because the speed with which remedial measures can be applied largely affects the extent of recovery.



## Save the Soil Over Winter

FOUR to six inches is the average depth of top soil on Alberta and Saskatchewan fields, and it is in this shallow layer that the available plant food is produced. This layer has been a long time building up, but it can be destroyed very quickly as a result of improper cultivation.

Tiny gullies in the field caused by the spring run-off may not look very serious, but they are signs that the soil is on its way. This erosion can be checked in the early stages by seeing that the fields go into winter protected by a trash cover or a ridged, lumpy surface and that the ridges are running in the right direction.

Each inch of top soil washed away means the loss of enough plant food to produce 20 to 30 average crops of wheat.

## RURAL ELECTRIC PROJECTS ADVANCE

RAPID progress by Calgary Power Co. on its rural electrification project in the Taber irrigation block is reported. Large supplies of poles, wire and hydro equipment have been unloaded, signing of contracts with farmers is going ahead and actual construction of the farmers' power lines is being started at once.

Meanwhile, in Edmonton the Alberta Farmers' Union and the United Farmers of Alberta issued a joint statement urging immediate start of rural electrification in Alberta under control of the provincial power commission, with service rights remaining in the control of the people and no monopoly being granted to any private company which would interfere with distribution of electricity "at a lower figure than any private company with monopoly rights would supply."

## Fall Rye Cleans Up Field of Hoary Cress

AS an example of what can be done with hoary cress when correct control methods are used, H. J. Mather, Supervisor of Weed Control for the Alberta Department of Agriculture, mentions the results obtained by an enterprising farmer in the Manville district.

Three years ago, 20 acres of land on this particular farm were infested with hoary cress, 12 acres of which were in very bad condition. The weed at that time was not generally recognized in the district, and had gained a firm foothold before action was taken. This farmer, having heard of the value of fall rye as a competitive crop, decided to try it on his field of hoary cress. The results were not only a pleasant surprise to him, but to the whole district.

Three years ago, the field of hoary cress in bloom looked like the result of an out-of-season snowfall. Mr. Mather, who visited this field last fall after two consecutive years of fall rye crops, reports that very few plants of hoary cress were to be seen—and these were miserable specimens, very spindly and sickly looking. A report this summer from the local weed supervisor indicates that the weed has now been completely eradicated. The owner, however, profiting by experience is not taking any chances. He is keeping a sharp look out to prevent further encroachment.

## POTATO CROP DOWN

Production of potatoes in Canada is estimated at 42,600,000 hundredweight as compared with 49,409,000 hundredweight last year. Average yields per acre in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are slightly higher than those of last season, but yields in the Maritime provinces and Alberta are considerably below the 1944 level.

## Exchange Light Wheat For Seed Supply

Some wheat harvested this year may be too light for seed. The Canadian Wheat Board permits producers to trade wheat at local elevators on a bushel-for-bushel basis, the producer to pay the difference in grade value plus elevator charges. Supplies of last year's heavier wheat still remaining in country elevators are limited, and farmers who wish to take advantage of this offer are urged to do so immediately.

## 1946 Sawfly Control Should Start Now

SAWFLIES again harvested approximately 20 million bushels of western wheat for themselves in 1945; mainly in southern districts. Control measures helped, however, to reduce damage far below what it otherwise might have been.

Authorities warn that the hazard has increased for next year in affected districts. Farmers are urged to plan a full control program: late seeding of wheat, growing of more coarse grains instead of wheat, trap cropping. Right now—or, if this is impossible, early next spring—stubble fields may be worked with a one-way or duckfoot cultivator, run shallow and at high speed to throw the sawfly grubs (in the stubble stems) to the surface, where many will be destroyed by weather.

## BARLEY ADVANCE PAYMENT RAISED

A FURTHER setback to hog production in the West is seen in the recent announcement from Ottawa that the advance equalization payment on barley is increased from 15 to 20 cents a bushel. While this move means considerably more revenue for barley growers, it further increases the present discrimination against stockmen who feed their own barley in favor of those who purchase all their feed.

The result, it is pointed out, will be a greater tendency to sell rather than to feed barley and hog production is likely to suffer in consequence. On the present market, the man who buys barley to feed his hogs gets it for 65 cents a bushel, while the man who sells it gets 85 cents, the difference being made up by the Government out of the equalization fund.

It is also announced that the premium on malting barley has been removed and grain men are of the opinion that this will reduce the incentive to grow barley of the highest quality demanded by this market.

Butterfat subsidy paid to farmers by Ottawa in 1944 totalled \$24,165,855—the largest subsidy paid to any type of farmers. Fluid milk subsidy was \$12,818,405 and cheese subsidy, \$4,329,999.

Read what others say about

# "MIRACLE" FEEDS

Sunnyside Poultry Farm,  
St. Stephen, N.B.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,  
Saint John, N.B.

Dear Sir:

I have been keeping poultry for the last eighteen years with more or less success and have used all the well known brands of feeds, and some not so well known. For the past two years, I have been feeding Miracle feeds almost exclusively with excellent results. Mortality in my flock has been less than one percent since I started using your feeds and my egg production has been wonderful. I had pullets last fall weighing six pounds at five months and laying forty percent.

If any bird or feed does not measure up, out it goes. Needless to say I am still using Miracle.

Yours sincerely,

A.L.

(Original on file)

• The above is one of many letters received each day praising Miracle Laying Mash. This top-notch feed increases egg production because it contains the highest quality "egg making" ingredients scientifically blended in exact proportions to produce more top grade eggs per laying hen at lowest feed cost. Many poultrymen feeding Miracle Laying Mash report increases of up to 200%.

## ENJOY BIGGER PROFITS WITH THE Miracle Feed Plan

For baby chicks.....Miracle Chick Starter  
For growing chicks....Miracle Growing Mash  
For laying hens.....Miracle Laying Mash  
For hatching eggs.....Miracle Hatching Mash

If you have plenty of farm grain make your own laying mash by using Miracle Laying Mash Supplement.

M-43-1



# "MIRACLE" FEEDS

CONTAIN FORTIFIED GROWTH FACTORS

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MIRACLE  
FEEDS

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY  
SAINTE JOHN, N.B.  
DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE  
SUNNYSIDE POULTRY FARM  
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.



# FARMERS!

## take advantage of the FARM IMPROVEMENT LOAN ACT, 1945

*Improve your farm lands, your buildings, increase your herds and generally further the efficiency and productive capacity of your farm.*

Loans for the purchase of livestock, of agricultural implements . . . for the installation, alteration, or improvement of farm electric systems . . . for the construction, repair or alteration of farm buildings . . . for fencing, drainage, improvement, or development of farm lands.

Loans are repayable in instalments over a period up to ten years. Cost . . . simple interest 5% payable on each instalment date.

*The Manager will be glad to discuss your requirements with you.*

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**TOUGH AS THE TREE ITSELF!**



**JUBILEE BUILDING PAPER**  
retains all the original fibre strength of Western Ontario spruce . . . the toughest wood fibre known. Stays windproof for the life of the building.

**HERCULES SHEATHING**  
Another favorite of Western Canada.

PLAIN and TARRED.

**JUBILEE**  
ANOTHER MARSHALL-WELLS PRODUCT  
See Your Building Supplies Dealer

BUILDING PAPER ASPHALT ROOFING

## Cockshutt Planning Big Peacetime Business, More Plows, Combines

"Immediate action to re-establish peacetime production is necessary in order to grasp the opportunities which now exist," declared G. Gordon Cockshutt, President of Cockshutt Plow Company Limited, in addressing key personnel of his organization recently. Mr. Cockshutt said that the end of war contracts would necessitate staff reductions, but that reduced wages were not contemplated by his company.

He saw opportunity for a greater volume of peacetime business than ever before as a result of many contacts that had been established and of the company's reputation for honest dealing and high quality products. Production in 1945 and 1946 must be sharply increased, he said, with particular emphasis on combines and plows. He proposed to accomplish this through stepped-up efficiency and the operation of night shifts which would reduce overhead costs and permit the company to meet "the formidable competition it is bound to encounter from American and other Canadian implement manufacturers."

Mr. Cockshutt stated that the company's engineering department had been greatly augmented during the war years, as well as its manufacturing capacity, and that the present facilities for volume production when added to the traditional skill of the Cockshutt Mastercraftsman, presented a great challenge to the whole organization to take a leading part in the rehabilitation of world agriculture.

...

## Insulating House Is Good Investment

HEAT loss from your house during winter may be reduced greatly as follows, arranged in order of insulation returns you will realize per dollar spent:

1. Insulation of roof; or, preferably, the floor of the attic.
2. Weatherstripping around doors and windows.
3. Storm windows.
4. Insulation of side walls. Cost of this is often prohibitive, however, especially in old buildings.

In poultry house and livestock buildings (except beef cattle barns, where it is considered unnecessary), insulation of walls and roof, or ceiling, may pay good returns. Materials that can be used are wood shavings, sawdust, commercial insulating material or straw.

...

## Soil Erosion Checked With Basin Tiller

EXTENSIVE use is being made in Western Central United States of an implement known as the "basin tiller", manufactured and sold by the Link Manufacturing Co., Fargo, North Dakota. The machine, drawn behind a tractor, consists of an axle on which are mounted heavy discs that rotate, leaving the field with the appearance of a huge waffle. The depressions catch and hold run-off water and provide an effective measure against erosion from both wind and water.

...

Workers in factories in towns and cities are given the greatest protection against accidents. The farmer, being his own employer, does not take the same precautions. That is why there are so many accidents and so much misery and loss caused to farm families.

## Hogs Require Winter Shelter

THE comfort of pigs has much more to do with growth and profit than may be generally realized. As pigs are very sensitive to cold and heat, a warm shelter for cold weather and a cool, shady place in hot weather will pay the owner well in extra gains and general health of the pigs.

Summer shade can be easily provided. Where natural shade of trees or buildings is inadequate, a few posts, a bit of scrap lumber or poles with a few bran bags is sufficient to provide greater comfort during the hot days. In the case of white pigs, care is necessary with young stock in the spring, or after pigs have been housed for a time, to prevent sunburning and a retarding of growth.

Winter shelters for breeding or growing stock need not be expensive; in fact, a straw shed well constructed and liberally supplied with bedding is sufficient for sleeping quarters. Feeding may be done in the open in mild winter weather, but a windbreak is usually needed or pigs will frequently return to the sleeping quarters before they take a normal quantity of feed. A frame building large enough for both feeding and sleeping quarters is satisfactory for feeders in winter, but breeding stock benefit by more exercise.

A GOOD arrangement for providing exercise for breeding stock is to have the sleeping quarters approximately 50 yards from the feeding shelter. If farrowing time is to come in winter some artificial heat is desirable, at least sufficient to prevent chilling temperatures in the open until the pigs are a few days old. The common pig brooder may be too expensive when there are but few farrowings during the winter. For one or two winter litters space may often be provided in a building where sufficient other stock is housed to prevent the temperature from becoming low. After a few days, the litter may be moved to another shelter if desired, but the newborn pig should be protected from cold temperatures at first.

The pig cabin is useful for farrowing in moderate weather and convenient for housing a few pigs at any season. By banking the cabin with manure and straw it can be made comfortable for growing or mature stock even in cold weather. It should be constructed on skids for convenient moving to clean ground, so important to the health of young pigs.

Plans for a hog cabin or pig barn are free upon application to your nearest Dominion Experiment Farm, or to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

...

## Calgary Fall Show Entries Total 1,553

MORE sows and boars, but slightly fewer cattle, 126 compared with 152 in 1944, account for 1,553 total entries compared with 1,570 a year ago for the Calgary cattle, sheep and swine show and sales. Suffolk sheep buyers from Idaho and Wyoming and Hampshire sheep buyers from Oregon and Washington are expected.

★

Sign Your Name for VICTORY . . .  
BUY BONDS!



## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OIL



# How the Ancient Seas BROUGHT OIL TO CANADA

IMAGINE the province of Alberta—and large areas of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes—covered by great shallow seas! That is just what happened 300,000,000 years ago, when over half of Canada's land area was submerged beneath ancient "epi-continental" seas. The geologist's map above shows you how our continent looked at that pre-historic time.

Through long ages, vast quantities of silt and the remains of marine plant and animal life settled on the old sea floors. As time rolled on and on, a miracle happened. The silt turned to rocky layers of shale, limestone and sandstone... the fatty parts of the dead sea plants and animals turned into the substance we now call crude oil! Then still another miracle took place. The earth beneath the seas began to heave and rise. Pushing back the waters, it threw up the old

seabeds, with their layers of rock and oil, to form hills and plains and mountains—and mould our continent to the shape it has today.

If you look again at the map, you will see how this ancient invasion of the seas left us underground stores of oil. The famous Turner Valley, the Mackenzie River basin, the oil sands of Alberta—all once formed the beds of ancient seas. So, too, did the still-producing oil lands around Petrolia in Ontario. Today, wherever oil is found in Canada, Imperial Oil drillers lead the way in bringing it above ground where it can serve the nation's needs. And year after year, Imperial Oil scientists devote their full-time efforts to exploring the sites of the ancient seas for new oil to meet new needs—and add new treasure to Canada's national wealth.



## IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

*This message is the second of a series; the next advertisement will tell how geologists search ancient seabeds for the oil we use today.*





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Always Use  
Genuine Coleman  
Mantles  
and  
Parts!



● Yes, and safe even for a youngster to use. Tip it over—roll it around—fuel can't spill. Barn and farmyard night chores demand steady, broadspreading light. The Coleman Lantern gives it, so like broad daylight you work with daytime ease and speed.

Storm and rain-proof—a 105-mile gale can't put it out. A dime's worth of fuel yields many hours of light.

Gasoline and kerosene models to suit your pocketbook and every outdoor need. Equipped with genuine Pyrex globe. Your local dealer may be able to supply you now or very soon. New Coleman household lamps and irons are on the way too.

# Coleman

LAMP AND STOVE CO. LTD., TORONTO, CANADA

Glass for Automobiles, All Models, Prompt Shipment

THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.

M 1778

228 - 7th Avenue East,

CALGARY

## From 60 to 110 lbs. ... in no time!

THE production of hogs at a profit depends on their feed cost and the length of time it takes to bring them to proper market weight. In these days of Grain Feed shortages, producers are getting real economy results by feeding MONEY-MAKER Pig Grower. It provides all the proteins, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins to speed growth between that period from 60 to 110 pounds.

Save Valuable Grain  
and Labor Costs  
By Feeding  
**Money-Maker  
Pig Grower**

Follow up this Quality Feed  
with MONEY-MAKER Hog  
Concentrate to bring hogs to  
premium market condition.



FOR PLUS PROFITS

**MONEY \$ MAKER**

FEEDS and CONCENTRATES

Sold at

**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS** Elevators and Dealers

## War Damage in Western Europe Found Less Than Anticipated

"GENERALLY speaking, war damage in France, Belgium and the Netherlands is far less than we have been led to expect," reported Lt.-Col. J. P. Manion, in a recent review of the damage to industry, agriculture, transportation facilities and other public utilities, and the present shortages of consumable goods, fuel and housing in Western Europe. Lt.-Col. Manion was Assistant Commercial Attache in Paris before joining the Army. As staff officer at Headquarters 1st Canadian Army in 1944 and 1945, his main duties were concerned with civil affairs and military government. He has recently returned to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa.

Allied air forces were often successful in pin-pointing targets in such a way as to paralyze industry by interrupting only one vital process in the chain of production. While this type of bombing was not possible in all cases, it helped to reduce the number of factories rendered unavailable for post-war reconstruction. It is probable that not more than 25 per cent of industry in the three countries has been affected by war damage.

However, the efficiency of these factories has been reduced by depreciation, overworking of old machinery, inability to renew equipment, etc. This may well reduce industrial potential by another 10 per cent, while labour inefficiency, due to malnutrition, death of skilled workers in Germany, etc., may well account for another 5 per cent. Thus the total loss of industrial potential may be estimated at about 40 per cent in the case of heavy and medium industry.

Loss of agricultural productive capacity is difficult to estimate because of the many factors involved. These include shortages of fertilizer and seed; decrease in farm manpower; shortage of tractive power, either animal or mechanical; shortage of farm implements and machinery; extensive mine-fields, prohibiting the use of certain lands; etc.

In addition to the shortage of food, the war has caused an accumulation of other shortages. As in Canada and the United States, metal consumer goods have not been available for several years. In addition practically every other product required by the consumer has been off the market. There is a five-year gap in production to be filled before any of the Western European countries can begin to consider the possibility of extensive exports, and it is probable that industrial output for the next five years will be used solely to alleviate accumulated shortages of consumer goods.

MOST damage to railway installations is quickly repairable, with the exception of certain tunnels, embankments and railway bridges. The military have re-established most railways. The efficiency of permanent railway installations, however, is probably from 30 to 40 per cent below normal at present, and enormous amounts of material will be required for complete rehabilitation. The Western European countries have suffered the loss of about 70 per cent of their mobile railway equipment.

While damage to railways is a major factor affecting the economy of Europe, the damage to canals is perhaps of

greater significance. Although the proportion of canal locks destroyed is comparatively small, the canals are blocked by large numbers of destroyed bridges and sunken barges. In addition to the canals themselves, so many barges were destroyed that it will take several years to restore movement to its pre-war level, even if barges are imported in large numbers. The same is true of shipping, for which foreign bottoms will have to be utilized unless large numbers of Liberty ships are turned over to the former maritime powers, France and the Netherlands.

As far as port installations are concerned, it has become apparent that rehabilitation of a port is a much speedier process than had been anticipated. Although the roads have kept up surprisingly well under the constant movement of heavy military vehicles, a tremendous amount of resurfacing will have to be undertaken. This, together with reconstruction should provide employment for a great many years. Prior to the war, the number of motor vehicles in Western Europe was roughly 3,000,000. At least 90 per cent of these cars have disappeared.

Of the public utilities, electric power plants and transmission lines were most seriously damaged. So long as industry is operating at low speed, electric power production is sufficient. Nevertheless it is most important that new electric equipment be provided as quickly as possible.

WAR damage to property has been concentrated in particular areas. Some cities and towns are as much as 60 per cent destroyed, while damage of up to 30 per cent is common in those areas where heavy fighting occurred.

The coal situation is the crux of the whole problem of reconstruction in Europe. France alone used from 60 to 70 million tons of coal per year before the war. It has been estimated that the Rhur, which formerly produced 400,000 tons of coal per day, is now producing only 35,000 tons. Production has also been reduced in the countries recently liberated. The striking loss in production is mostly accounted for by the dislocation of the labour market. Apart from the labour front, the greatest single difficulty is shortage of transport.

"It should be noted that at the end of a five-year period of re-equipment along the most modern lines, European industry should be highly competitive," says Col. Manion. Even in cases where pre-war machinery was neither removed by the Germans nor damaged by physical acts of war, there was little opportunity for replacement during the hostilities. This, combined with overworking of the machines, has contributed to a high degree of obsolescence, which will necessitate modernization. It would appear, therefore, that over a long period the export trade of the Western European nations should be greater than it was during the pre-war period. To the extent that German industry will reduce exports, this revitalization of export trade will be accentuated."

...

### YOUNG PIG LOSSES

Mortality among baby pigs in Canada in the 1944-45 season totalled 889,800 out of a total of 5,581,000 born. In the previous year mortality totalled 1,081,020 out of 6,774,000 born. In Alberta out of 1,380,900 pigs born 1,087,400 were saved, the mortality being 293,500.



# Scale of Wages Is Regulated For New Zealand Farm Workers

(New Zealand Correspondent)

THE last ten years have seen drastic changes in the wages and conditions governing farm labour in New Zealand. From the worker's point of view the inexorable law of supply and demand does not operate to any extent. Farm workers — for whom, in spite of the many rules governing employment, there is a keen demand—are now organized and can command at least the minimum wages of £3/15/- to £4 weekly with keep. (The New Zealand pound is currently quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.65 Canadian currency.)

Generally the rates paid are higher than these, owing to the heavy and unsatisfied demand for men for the land. The relative supply of these, especially during the rush of seasonal work, decides the extent to which payment in advance of the minimum rates is offered. Complaints have been made that groups of seasonal workers have, during the height of the war, taken advantage of the national labour shortage to extort high rates from employers, who have paid them under protest in order, for instance, to get their sheep shorn while the shearing gangs were in their vicinity. The acute shortage was eased to a large extent by the military authorities establishing in the country districts camps from which men in uniform were drawn for seasonal work; and students and experienced townspeople also pulled their weight during holiday periods.

## Production Increased

It is noteworthy that, in spite of the thousands of men drawn from the land for defence purposes, the volume of primary production has markedly increased during the war years. This has been due to a variety of causes, chief of which have been the New Zealand farmer's willingness to put every ounce of energy into meeting wartime demands, remunerative prices for all the main products so that there would be little ill-advised changing from one type of production to another, and a greater tendency towards mechanization of farm work.

Ten years ago there was little or no legislation covering the employment of farm workers. The progress since then makes interesting reading. An outline of the steady improvement in conditions was given recently by Mr. R. J. Weir, of the Department of Labour, in an address to students of Massey Agricultural College.

Mr. Weir quoted the following weekly rates of wages as payable on dairy farms, those for ordinary farms and stations being given in parentheses: Under 17 years £1.12.9. (£1.10.0.), 17 to 18 years £2.2.0. (£2), 18 to 19 years £2.11.6. (£2.7.6.) 19 to 20 years £3.1.6. (£2.17.6), 20 to 21 years £3.10.9. (£3.5.0.), over 21 years £4 (£3.15.0.); the employer to provide free board and lodging or to pay £1 a week additional to these rates.

## Employment of Children

Though under the original Act children under 15 years were not permitted to be employed on dairy farms, this prohibition had of recent years been modified by wartime labour shortages. Children could now be employed with the approval of the manpower authorities. The Dairy Farms Act provided for seven days' holiday for every 12 weeks of employment, and a total of 28 days annually. This holiday term could be reduced to 14 days if the employee were given a half-holiday every week, or time off between milkings.

The keeping of a wages book, giving the period of employment, rates of pay, and the signature of the employee was obligatory on the employer, who could in special cases apply for a permit to engage an under-rate worker. The only cause permitting a deduction in wages was sickness or default. On all farms the sleeping quarters must be separate from the dining place, and first-aid equipment must be provided. Female workers must be over 18 years of age in the case of properties other than dairy farms, and must be engaged through an organization approved by the Minister of National Service. It was necessary for the farmer to ensure that the levy books of his employees were receipted to date.

EQUIPMENT needed by a share-milker, fuel costs for running the equipment, and cost of seed and manure for supplementary root crops, had to be provided by the owner of the land, who was responsible for half the costs of harvesting crops.

The Annual Holidays Act, which came into force last August, provided for 14 days holiday annually for every person employed in any calling. If, on a sheep farm, a half-holiday were given once a week the annual holiday period of 18 days could be reduced to 14. On a dairy farm there was no provision under the Act for fixing the hours of employment or the number of days each week on which work should be done. A day on which rain prevented any work could be considered as a worker's half-holiday only if this had been specified beforehand.

...

## Proper Relationship Of Prices Essential

COMMENTING on the federal government's wheat policy as announced by Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, minister of trade and commerce, Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, made the following statement:

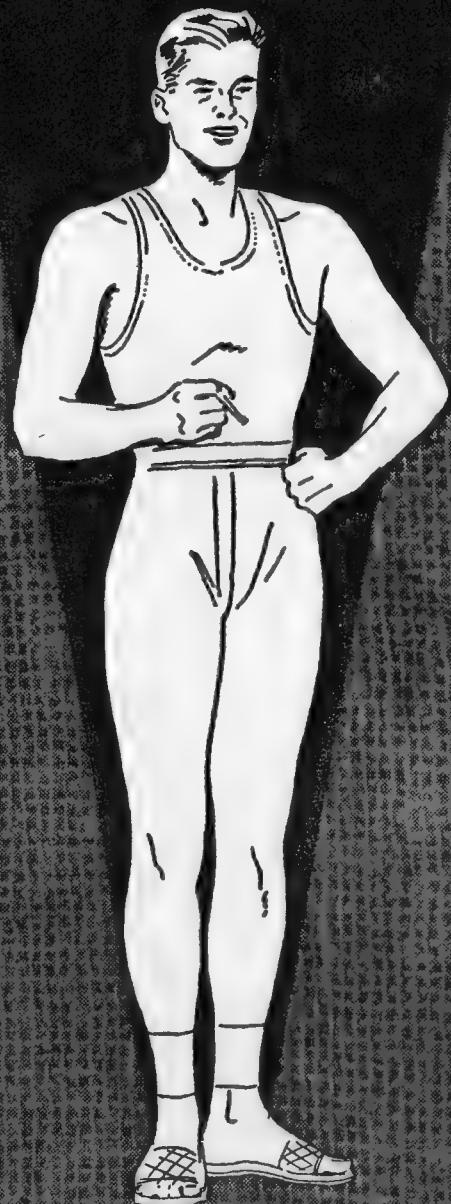
"The government policy of fixing wheat prices for a five-year period is a move in the right direction. A stable wheat price is important but proper relationship of prices is even more so. Prairie farmers, I believe, will generally approve of the government policy as announced provided there is no increase in the cost of things farmers must buy."

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## for a victorious peace

HOW fortunate is Canada despite its shortages. No country in the world is blessed with so much. Truly it's the Garden of Eden.

Once again Canada calls on her soldiers of the soil to get behind the team. Never before has your help been so greatly needed.

Liberation of millions of people throughout Europe and the Pacific means tremendous demand for foodstuffs.

We must co-operate with our Allies in bringing essential relief to devastated Europe.

The farmers of Canada must produce more food on the land than at any previous time.

The story of the Canadian farmers' production fight in the fields is an important chapter in the history of the war.

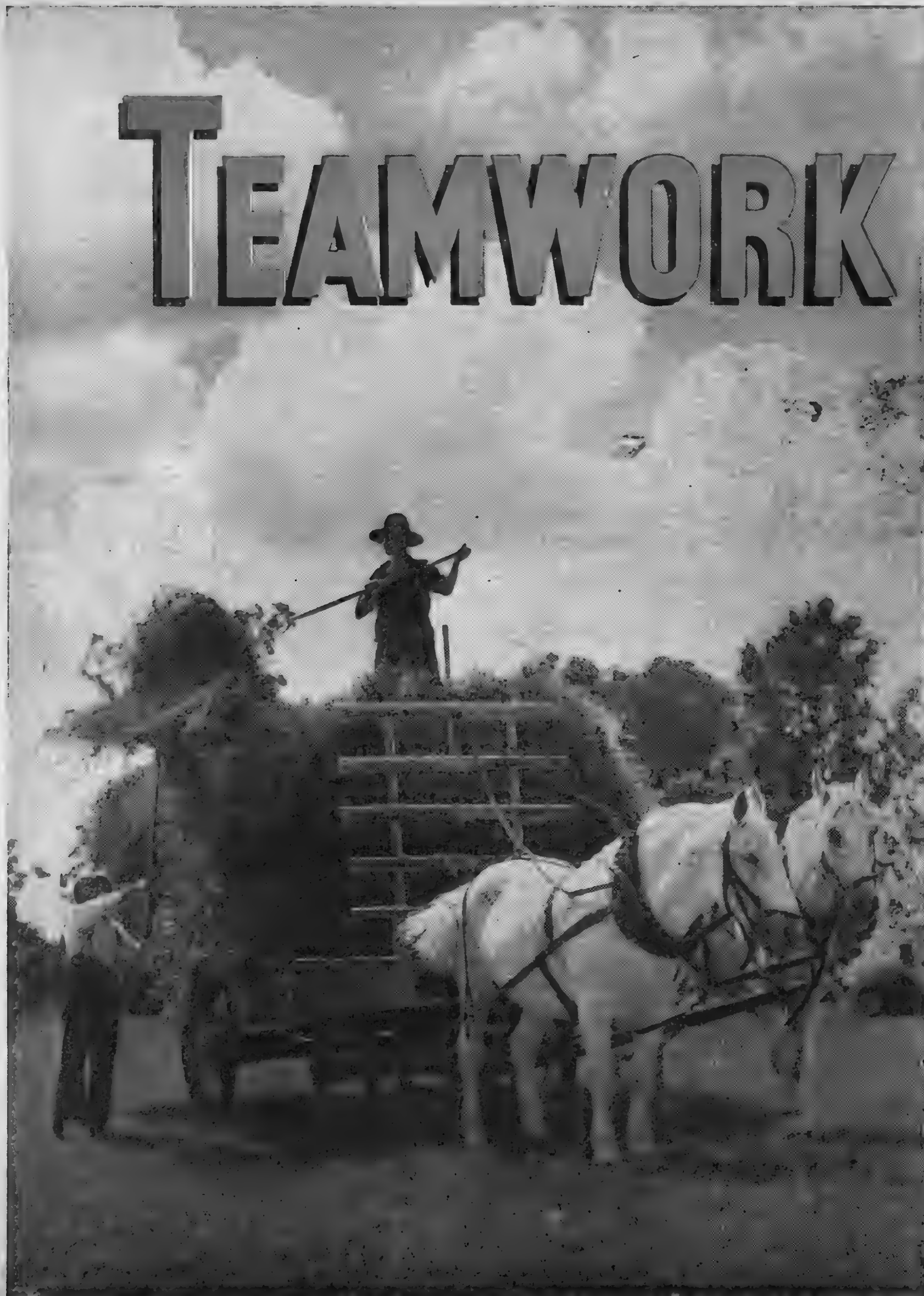
While he has been short of labor and short of machinery—he has not been short of the will to produce more and more. Not only has our Canadian farmer done a mag-

nificent job in valiantly supporting our war effort by production, but by buying Victory Bonds as well. The farmer will again give his full support to the 9th Victory Loan. He realizes the value of Victory Bonds as an investment.

Savings in Victory Bonds are safe—they earn twice as much interest as money in the bank—and they are backed by Canada's promise to repay, at maturity, every dollar in full. Never yet has Canada failed to pay both interest and capital on any loan. There will not be another loan for 12 months. Everyone is expected to buy double this time. Remember the same rate of savings as in previous Victory Loans, will pay for twice as many bonds over the 12 month period.

You can buy Victory Bonds...for cash...on Deferred Payment Plan...or by personal arrangement with your bank, or loan company.

GET READY TO BUY  
**VICTORY BONDS**







# FARMERS' BULLETIN

**Rationed meats include all cooked, canned, fancy and "red" meats. For a full list of rationed meats; see the Consumer Meat Coupon Value Chart. Copies are available at all Ration Branch Offices.**

**Consumers must surrender coupons for all meat held in lockers over and above 4 lbs. for each person in the household at a rate of 2 lbs. per coupon. However, no more than one-half of the "M" coupons in the ration books of the consumer and his household need be surrendered.**

**R.B. 218 RATION ADMINISTRATION—WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD**  
**CONSUMER'S STATEMENT OF MEAT HELD IN COMMERCIAL COLD STORAGE, TO BE FILED WITH THE RATION BRANCH WITHIN 30 DAYS**  
**OF THE START OF MEAT RATIONING**

1. SERIAL NUMBER OF EACH PERSON'S RATION BOOK

(If space is found insufficient, use designated space at back of sheet)

- NOTE:** Under the Board Order, operators of cold storage lockers or of commercial cold storage buildings are required to report to the Board the names and addresses of persons to whom they rent space for the storage of food.

**That is why farmers are asked to continue to collect and turn in coupons to their Local Ration Boards—once a month—in the RB-61 envelope.**



## Breeders' Notes

NINE Jersey cows in the herd of R. G. May, Calgary, have completed "splendid" R.O.P. records, the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club announced recently.

The three top records are: Sun Dance Joy's Rose, 14,664 pounds of milk testing 4.47, with 665 pounds of butterfat, in 365 days; her half sister, Sun Dance Joy's Upstart, 12,979 pounds of milk, 4.97 per cent, 647 pounds of fat, as a junior 3-year-old in 365 days; Sun Dance Sport's Ulrica, by Baronston Sporting Favorite, 10,957 pounds milk, 4.75 per cent, 518 pounds fat.

The senior herd sire, Baronston Sporting Favorite is now believed eligible for a superior sire rating, says the announcement from Toronto.

Montvic Abbekerk Posch Pabst, senior Holstein herd sire at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has been classified as "extra" in selective registration by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

This is the highest honor that a Holstein bull can win and is the first such award made for 4 years. Only 11 bulls have ever received this rating.

• • •

Summerland Lady Estelle, a Jersey at Summerland Experimental Farm, has been awarded a gold medal. She produced 1,480 pounds of milk, 711 pounds of butterfat, in one year.

• • •

E. J. Meagher, Oakville, Ont., recently paid \$10,000 for the six-week-old Holstein bull calf, Abegweit Milord, purchased from Hon. J. Walter Jones, Premier of Prince Edward Island. This is the highest price ever paid in Canada for a Holstein calf, and is believed to be a record for all breeds. A yearling Holstein bull brought \$14,100 in 1942.

"Milord" is a son of Abegweit Milady, that two months ago completed the largest 305-day butterfat record ever reported from a cow of any breed anywhere in the world. She gave 1,035 pounds butterfat from 24,939 pounds of milk.

### Must Hold Market For Overseas Bacon

GEORGE S. Black, provincial livestock supervisor, says Alberta will lose over \$26,000,000 gross revenue this year because of the decline in hog production in this province. He points out that for every four hogs exported from Canada one comes from Alberta and that there is a pressing demand for pork products in Great Britain.

Mr. Black says that under no circumstances can Canada afford to lose the hard-earned place she has won in British markets, and that it will be a calamity to agriculture in this province

### BYERS FLOUR MILLS AWARD PRIZE PONIES

WINNERS for Alberta and Saskatchewan of last season's competition sponsored by Byers Flour Mills are shown here with their prize ponies. These two youngsters were the first to complete correctly their Indian Stamp Maps in connection with the radio program, "Indian Trails."

They are (right) Janet Mohat, of Eagle Hills, Sask., and (below) Doris Littmann, of Bluffton, Alta. Both winners have named their ponies "Sunny" in honour of Sunny Boy Cereal.

Winners have yet to come from Manitoba and British Columbia.



### LESS FEED—BUT MORE FAT TO SELL

No matter where you sell your milk or cream, you are paid according to the butter fat in it. Jerseys are admittedly the most economical producers of butter fat. Get the facts—write to



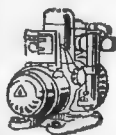
THE CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB  
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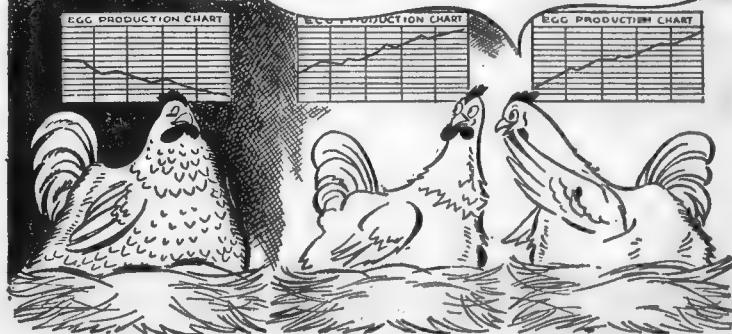
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**SOL-MIN** For cattle, sheep and horses. Prevents deficiency diseases.

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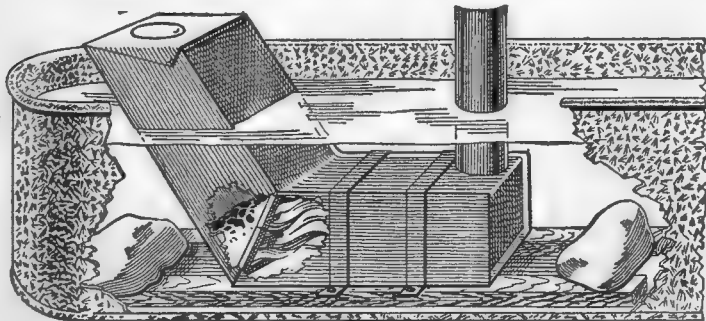
Cheapest and Best machine ever devised to stop soil drifting and hold snow and rain moisture evenly on both level and hilly lands. Stops formation of low, wet spots on fields. Pulls easy as set of harrows. This implement should be standard equipment on every modern farm. 12-Ft. size, \$69.50 sold direct from Factory of Pioneer Builders of Grain Blowers. No duty on shipments to Canada. Write today and learn what others say of this practical implement.

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## Points to Remember In Giving Pullets Best Possible Start

A WELL-KNOWN poultryman gives the following pointers on handling the laying flock at this time of year in order to assure the pullets the best possible start on their job. Attention to these details can be relied on to increase the efficiency of the young birds.

1. Repair the laying house and get it ready for the new pullets.
2. If you need more feeding space, watering space, insulation, or an improved ventilating system, now is the time to take care of it before the pullets are housed.
3. Handle the pullets quickly and carefully when housing.
4. Decide on your feeding program and stick to it throughout the laying year insofar as possible.
5. Sell surplus stock as quickly as possible. It will save feed and lessen the possibility of a disease outbreak.
6. If you haven't made arrangements for breeding males for next season, now is the time to do so.
7. Plan on using built-up litter this year. Start it as soon as possible.
8. Watch the pullet flock closely after housing. Be on guard especially for the appearance of colds and cannibalism.
9. Feeding the newly housed pullets some green feed after housing will get them off to a better start.
10. Keep strange dogs away from the laying house and see that it is protected as well as possible against wild animal pests.

## Too Many 'Hoppers Harmful to Turkeys

DURING the fall months when grasshoppers are sluggish and other feeds are scarce, turkey raisers in districts where the insects are numerous should take precautions to protect their birds from consuming large quantities that may be injurious.

A recent report cites heavy losses in a turkey flock due to grasshopper gorging. Post-mortem examination showed that the dry scratchy legs of the grasshoppers caused intense inflammation of the bowels and even punctured the walls of the intestines.

Within limits, grasshoppers are good protein feed. However, during the early fall, turkey flocks should be given a heavy mash feeding in the early morning in areas where grasshoppers are over-plentiful.

## Farm Machinery Rationing Ends

THE Wartime Prices Board announced on September 28 that rationing restrictions had been lifted on all farm machinery and equipment, including tractors. Dealers, however, will be expected to honour all outstanding ration certificates before filling orders from new accounts.

It was expected that in the current production year the supplies available to Canadian consumers would be 20 per cent greater than in the previous year, and that dealers would give preference to requirements of returning servicemen.

## IMPORTANT DATES ON THE CALENDAR

- Oct. 5 - 6 — Dominion Classic Holstein Sale, Winnipeg.
- Oct. 5 - 6 — Saskatoon Feeder Show and Sale.
- Oct. 8 - 13 — Moose Jaw Feeder Show and Sale.
- Oct. 8 — Community Livestock Sale, Macleod, Alta.
- Oct. 18 — Purebred Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale, Yorkton, Sask.
- Oct. 23 — Manitoba Hereford Breeders' Sale, Brandon.
- Oct. 23 — Sale of Hereford Females, Victoria Pavilion, Calgary.
- Oct. 23 - 26 — Cattle, Sheep and Swine Show and Sales, Calgary.
- Oct. 24 - 26 — Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Fall Fair, Winnipeg.
- Oct. 30 - Nov. 1 — Sheep and Swine Show, Regina.
- Nov. 1 — Registered Female Cattle Sale, Lacombe, Alta.
- Nov. 1 — Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, St. Boniface, Man.
- Nov. 6 - 9 — Edmonton Fall Livestock Show and Sales.
- Nov. 9 — Purebred Bull and Female Cattle Sale, Camrose, Alta.

## Interest Increasing In Bovine TB Control

THE enlarged Municipal District of Lamont No. 82 has now been declared a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The first general test has been made in this area covering 10,481 cattle from 784 herds.

Keen interest in the bovine tuberculosis restricted area plan is evident throughout Alberta, and the number of districts operating is steadily increasing.

Upon acceptance of applications by the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, veterinary inspectors are provided by the Dominion Health of Animals Branch and cost of transportation of veterinarians is borne by the Alberta Department of Agriculture. In addition to the Municipal District of Lamont, other enlarged Municipal Districts in Alberta now designated as Restricted Areas are: M. D. Starland No. 47; M. D. Stettler No. 54; M. D. Camrose No. 63, and M. D. Strathcona No. 83.

A successful sale of 983 cattle by the Waldo Stockbreeders' Association at Elko, B.C., Sept. 15, yielded prices ranging for feeders, \$7.40 to \$10.70; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.70; fat cows, \$7.50 to \$8.50; canners and cutters, \$5.30 to \$6.70; bulls, \$7.00 to \$7.70.

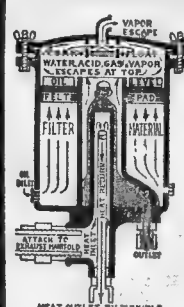
## CALGARY FALL LIVESTOCK SHOW and SALES at CALGARY October 23 - 26, 1945

Comprised of 40 females and 15 Shorthorn Bulls: 69 Females and 1 Hereford Bull; 346 swine, Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tams; 369 registered ewes and 529 rams; 183 Grade Ewes.

Write for Sale Catalogue and detailed information direct to

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AND what's more, we'll give you an initial payment of 2c per lb. live weight on fleshy horses, depending on grade. Further payments will be made on the basis of patronage dividends. In other words, the more you use your plant the greater your returns will be.

At the moment your plant is being constructed on borrowed capital from outside sources. By loaning your money as loan capital and by buying shares in advance for the horses you wish to list, at one dollar per head, you are making it possible to rush the plant to completion and thereby have your horses processed at an early date.

Get behind your Co-op. The sooner you pay for your shares the sooner you will have complete ownership of the plant and all its assets.

YOU, the producers, are the ones who will benefit. Instead of having surplus horses eating up your grazing lands and depleting your watering places you can sell them at a nice profit.

HOWEVER, you must list them now to get a priority and authorization to ship them to the plants at Swift Current and Edmonton. Please send your listings & enquiries to Swift Current, Sask.  
**Horse Co-operative Marketing Ass'n**  
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Swift Current, Sask. Edmonton, Alta.



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You can build a new milk house or implement shed or improve the ones you already have. Or you can modernize and fully-insulate your home for all-weather comfort and heating economy by giving it B.P. Three-Way Protection with a B.P. Asphalt Shingle Roof, B.P. Insul-Bric Siding for the exterior and B.P. Insul-Board for inside walls. Any one of these is a job you will be proud of; a real investment that will add to the value of your property and improve its living or working conditions or both.

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# **HOG PRODUCERS!**

## **HOLD THE BRITISH MARKET**

**WITH**

### **TOP QUALITY BACON**

### **REGULAR SUPPLIES OF BACON**

### **A LARGE VOLUME OF BACON**

During the war years, Britain's only source of high quality bacon was from Canada. Now that the war is over, the British bacon market will again be available to the hog producers of those countries which formerly supplied large quantities. There is no reason to suppose that, as conditions become normal, competition for this market will not be as keen as ever.

#### **WILL CANADIAN HOG PRODUCERS TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THIS MARKET?**

Top quality bacon depends not only upon the type, finish and weight of the hog when marketed but also upon the way the product is processed, handled, and upon its freshness and mildness of cure. Quality premiums are paid for top grade hog carcasses in Canada. The processing, curing, handling, transportation and grading of export bacon are controlled and standardized by regulations. During the war one of the main objectives was maintaining the standards of Canadian bacon at as high a level as possible. Any loss in quality resulting from wartime conditions of delayed ocean transportation and the necessity of storage in Britain can be adjusted as normal facilities and practices are brought about. Canadian hog producers have the assurance from the British Ministry of Food that during the period of readjustment, bacon which may arrive in Britain from other countries will not receive preferential treatment while moving into consumption.

Regular supplies of bacon are important because the British retailer prefers a source of supply from which he can count on uniform quantities week by week. Regular shipments can be maintained to a degree by storing product in Canada during the heavy marketing seasons for shipment when marketings are light. A better way would be for hog producers to spread their farrowings and marketings throughout the year, as much as possible, and thus insure a fresher export product.

A large volume of bacon for export depends almost entirely upon the hog producer. He alone by the extent of his production can determine what proportion of the British market will be Canada's. A large volume of bacon is important, not only because of the revenue involved, but for the reason that it is one of the surest sources of steady farm income. The greatly expanded outlet for hog products acquired in Great Britain during the war should be retained in the interests of Canadian agriculture generally. Changes in volume of production can result only in marketing difficulties.

#### **PRODUCE GRADE "A" HOGS...PRODUCE THEM REGULARLY PRODUCE AS MANY AS POSSIBLE**

**AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD**  
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa  
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

### **News Items Of Interest**

THE news of the past month seems to have included more than its usual share of names of prominent persons called by death. Among those well known in their special fields of activities in Canada and abroad were:

Hon. Norman McLarty, 56, former Secretary of State in the Dominion Government.

John McCormick, 61, world-famed Irish tenor, at his home near Dublin.

Ven. Archdeacon J. W. Tims, 89, pioneer missionary among the Indians of Alberta.

Major George H. Williams, 51, former leader of the Saskatchewan C.C.F. party and provincial minister of agriculture.

Herman Trelle, former wheat, oats and peas champion at the Chicago International. A disgruntled employee is charged with the shotgun murder of the former Peace River farmer at his home in California.

W. J. Jackman, an early member of the board of the Alberta Wheat Pool, later representative in Buenos Aires of the Canadian Wheat Pool.

Herbert M. Hatfield, 90, who had operated his 7,720-acre ranch in the Pincher Creek district for the last 56 years.

Three provincial elections will be held during the coming month. Premier Stuart Garson's Manitoba government will seek re-election on Oct. 15, that of Hon. Angus Macdonald in Nova Scotia on Oct. 23, and that of Hon. John Hart, in British Columbia, on Oct. 25. Mr. Macdonald recently succeeded Hon. A. S. Macmillan as Premier of Nova Scotia.

International Nickel was Canada's largest single war industry and during the war period had an output of nearly one million dollars worth of metals.

The Department of Indian Affairs plans to spend some \$12,000,000 for the improvement of living conditions for the redmen throughout the Dominion. Indian returned veterans will be given employment in slum clearance in some settlements under the direction of qualified tradesmen and engineers.

MEAT rationing must remain in effect since Canada is morally obligated to aid needy countries of Europe, Donald Gordon, chairman of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, said in a statement late in September. Fancy meats were removed from the ration as a concession to demands of the butcher trade. Gangs of striking butchers closed Montreal meat shops. Four thousand Alberta coal miners went on strike in protest against the meat restrictions and the possibility of further relaxation was seen as conferences with Government rationing authorities continued.

Two sheepherders lost their lives as a result of the heavy September snowstorm which covered Southern Alberta farms and ranges. The body of Archie Fisher was found by C. H. Gilchrist, manager of the Mayland ranch near Govanlock, Sask., and that of William Cameron was found on the Ole Kirk-vold ranch at Lost River, north of Comrey.

The high price of \$27,700 was paid for the Hereford bull, Baca Domino 33rd, at the recent sale of the Baca Grant Ranch in Colorado. The buyer was A. Noe, of Pulaski, Tennessee, who also paid \$17,500 for Baca Duke 11, a ten-months-old calf.

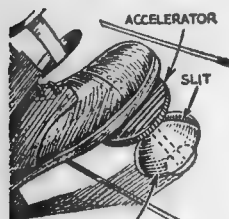
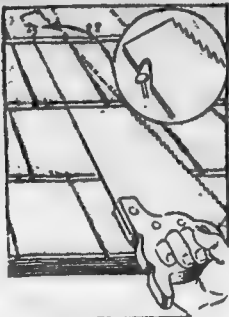


# Handy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

## NOTCH IN SAW REMOVES SHINGLES

A SMALL notch cut in the back edge of a saw will enable you to remove a damaged wood shingle easily for replacement without damaging the adjoining shingles. The notch is filed only as large as necessary to hook over the nail after the saw has been forced under the shingle. A quick pull on the saw will clip the nail off so that the shingle can be slipped out and another inserted.

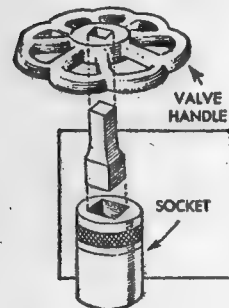
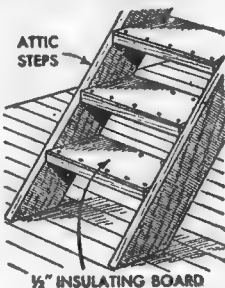


## RUBBER BALL AS MOTOR GOVERNOR

TO assure a uniform speed of 30 m.p.h. for his truck, one driver cut a hollow rubber ball in half and slit it along one side to slip around the accelerator rod above the floor boards. The rod then was adjusted so that the truck would travel at the desired speed when the accelerator was depressed to bring the ball in contact with the floor. This permitted his foot to rest comfortably on the accelerator while maintaining the desired speed, but also permitted the pedal to be depressed further for greater speed if necessary.

## INSULATING BOARD PREVENTS SLIPPING

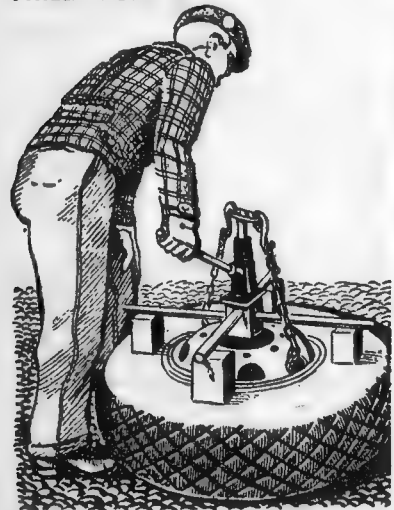
THE danger of slipping on steep attic steps can be minimized by nailing pieces of insulating board to the step treads. This idea also is useful on outside steps during rainy weather.



## WRENCH FROM VALVE HANDLE

A PALM wrench that can be used on small nuts in places where an ordinary socket wrench would be unsatisfactory can be made from an old steam or water-valve handle and a piece of square metal. One end of this piece is shaped to fit the handle and soldered to it, while the other end fits the interchangeable sockets. This wrench will take the place of the regular handle on most jobs for everything but the final tightening.

## TO LOOSEN LARGE TIRES FROM RIM



A SIMPLE and easy way to loosen a large tire from the rim is to employ an ordinary jack as indicated. First, drill a hardwood block to take two lengths of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch shafting as shown. Then, with the wheel lying flat on the ground, place four blocks on the tire to support the rods at the ends. Set the jack on the block of the rod assembly, run a chain through openings on opposite sides of the wheel and hook it into a piece of flat metal drilled to take the hooks. If there are no openings in the wheel, drop the chain through the hub and insert a bar through the chain on the underside. Now hold the flat metal with the chain hooked to it on top of the jack and operate the latter. The combined pressures of the jack pushing up and the rods pressing down will loosen the tire easily from the rim.

## RUBBER "DOOR" FOR CHICKEN CRATE



INSTEAD of using a sliding cleat or a wood strip pivoted at one end as a door in a chicken crate, stretch a piece of old inner tube across the opening as shown. Stretch it tight and nail it at both ends, using cleats over the rubber as indicated. When you want to insert or remove a chicken simply lift the rubber by stretching it.

## NEW WEED KILLERS

Dr. Pavlychenko, head of the research laboratory of Plant Ecology at the University of Saskatchewan, says that new discoveries give great promise for the eradication of weeds on farms in Western Canada. One chemical is particularly effective in killing dandelions, common plantain and annual broad-leaved weeds. So far it has not been so successful with hardy perennials.

## WHAT CAN YOU SPARE THAT THEY CAN WEAR?



Help  
Keep them  
warm this  
Winter!

SEND OLD  
CLOTHING  
OVERSEAS

Watch local papers for collection information.

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With a  
FARM IMPROVEMENT  
LOAN you can  
MAKE THOSE  
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NOW

--- or start new construction. An addition to your home, for instance, or a new farm building; or such modernization works as a more adequate water supply or sewage system. All such projects can now be finished through a Farm Improvement Loan obtainable at The Royal Bank of Canada.

Available at 5% simple interest up to \$3,000, such loans make it easier and simpler than ever before for you to go right ahead with necessary repairs or new construction. Repayment may be made by instalments spread over one, two or more years. Your Royal Bank Manager will gladly give you full particulars. Ask for our new booklet: "Farm Improvement Loans".

## INCREASE THE VALUE OF YOUR FARM

Farm Improvement Loans can be used to install a farm electrical system; purchase foundation or breeding stock; purchase implements and equipment—to finance any work for the improvement or development of the farm. Our new booklet: "Farm Improvement Loans" gives full particulars. Ask for a copy at any branch.



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## Good Water Is Essential

Water analysis may prevent illness in your family, and losses in your herds and flocks.

Send or bring us one quart of the water you are now using and we will analyze it chemically and send you a report which will show the mineral content, the presence of injurious minerals, the chemical indications of impurity, and we will comment on the condition of the water.

We have specialized in rural waters.

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**THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.**

## Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

CALGARY, ALBERTA

A Branch of the Provincial Department of Education.

### Announcement

THE Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta, regrets to announce that it cannot accept any further enrolments in the Tractors and Tractor Mechanics courses this Fall. A limited number of students may still enrol for courses in

Tractors (2nd course)	Industrial Dressmaking
Welding	and Millinery
Farm Construction	Fine and Applied Art
and Mechanics	

For particulars write to Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

HON. R. E. ANSLEY,  
Minister of Education

J. FOWLER,  
Principal

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## Danish Bacon

(Continued from page 5)

is given a stronger cure so that it may be stored longer without deterioration of quality. It sells for a lower price than mild-cured bacon, and is bought largely by working class people.

THE Danes' argument was that because of longer shipping distance, Canada could not produce and lay down in Britain this mild-cured bacon. But Canada has been doing this for five war years. British housewives have declared that Canadian mild-cured bacon has been equal to any they had bought in pre-war years, whether it came from British, Irish, or Danish hogs.

The Canadian trade representatives fought the Danish proposals, claiming that they had educated their Canadian producers to raise the correct type of bacon hog, English Yorkshires, and that the Canadian packers had learned how to cure and put down in Britain Wiltshire mild-cured bacon equal to any bacon produced in the world. The Canadian government has been paying a premium to Canadian hog producers to induce them to breed and feed the correct type of hog. Further, all carcasses are graded on the rail by Canadian government inspectors, and the bacon is carefully inspected at the seaboard to ensure that all Canadian Wiltshire bacon comes up to the high quality demanded by the British market. The Canadian bacon is again checked and inspected in Britain to make certain that only high quality Canadian bacon is offered on the British market when marked No. 1 Wiltshire sides. Canada also exports No. 2 bacon which is offered at a lower price, and is distinctly marked as of a lower grade.

THE ability of Denmark to supply Britain with high grade mild-cured Wiltshire bacon will depend to a large extent upon the amount of mill feeds and concentrates which Denmark can import from the United States and Canada, as these countries in pre-war year supplied the greater amount of such exports to Denmark. The Danish co-operatives not only want Canada to discontinue the export of mild-cured Wiltshire bacon to Britain, but expect Canada to export to Denmark sufficient mill feeds, coarse grains and concentrates to enable the Danish hog producer to increase production.

Canada is not going to take the proposal of the Danish government lying down. Canadian officials propose to continue to ship to Britain all the No. 1 Canadian mild-cured Wiltshire bacon the Canadian farmers can produce, and to sell this on a quality basis with the best British, Irish, and Danish bacon.

## Albright Scholarship Fund Progressing

GOOD progress is reported in the campaign to raise \$7,000 for a W. D. Albright scholarship fund which will yield an annual scholarship of \$200.00. Mr. Albright gained widespread fame as superintendent for 26 years of the Dominion Experimental Station at Beaverlodge in the Peace River area.

It is suggested that anyone who has benefited in any way from Mr. Albright's services should make a token contribution of one dollar to this fund. Remittance should be sent to E. C. Stacey, present superintendent of the experimental station at Beaverlodge.

There is no alternative for sanitation in keeping the poultry flock free of disease.

## Late Fall Tillage Will Destroy Both Wild Oats and Hoppers

MANY crops this year are polluted with wild oats, and although fall cultivation is a sound recommendation for wild oat control on stubble, the time when that cultivation is undertaken is important. Shallow cultivation directly behind the builder is not a sound method for the control of wild oats, although it is very satisfactory for encouraging germination of most annual and perennial weeds. The after-ripening process of wild oat seeds requires that they be left on the surface for some time after having fallen so that the hot sun and winds may take off the surplus moisture and bring about that condition in the seed which must precede the germination stage.

Much will depend on the weather this fall, but wild oats left on the surface will have a much better chance of after-ripening than if covered by cultivation. If left on the surface until towards freeze-up and the field is then given a shallow cultivation, there will be a strong possibility of luxuriant growth early in the spring which can be destroyed before cropping.

The practice of delayed fall cultivation for the eradication of wild oats will also prove very effective in grasshopper control. Where these two pests are causing trouble in the same locality the one operation will discourage both.

Egg pods extend only to a depth of 1½ to 2 inches below the surface, and cultivation should not be deeper than is necessary to throw these pods onto the surface. For effective grasshopper control cultivation can be done any time between harvest and freeze-up.

There is a considerable population of adult grasshoppers over much of Southern Alberta this fall and the egg crop is expected to be heavy. This points to a severe outbreak in 1946 unless these eggs are destroyed. The best method known is to shallow cultivate all stubble land this fall wherever climatic conditions will permit.

The Canadian Wool Board will continue to take Canada's entire wool production up to December 31, 1946, carrying on for another full clip year as in the past.

**EDITOR, Farm and Ranch Review:** — Dear Sir, — Seeing hundreds of returning service men and women disembarking from trains lately, I thought it might be well to suggest an idea whereby they could make the time of returning home and getting acclimatized to civilian life very profitable.

I once attended a race meet in a small Alberta town and while enjoying myself during the afternoon watching the races I solicited subscriptions to the "Farm and Ranch Review." My commission on these sales amounted to \$35. Not bad for an afternoon's profitable enjoyment.

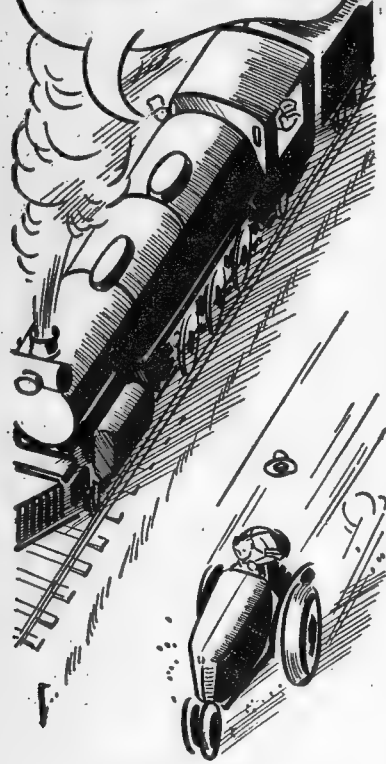
These service men and women could do likewise when attending social functions, meeting old friends and new ones in their community, also when attending auction sales, dances, parties, etc. All they would have to do is write to the "Farm and Ranch Review," Calgary, and get the particulars and credentials.

Yours truly,  
A CONSTANT READER.





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## Fifteen Simple Painting Rules

A CONSIDERABLE number of farm buildings will be painted this fall after the rush of other work for the season is over, but painting is one job that should be done before frosty weather sets in. At least the kitchen, and possibly some of the other rooms in the house can be freshened up, and in the interest of better results and a more workmanlike job, a paint trade journal suggests the following 15 simple rules that should be followed.

Some of the painting tips may be new. Most are as old as painting itself. All are worth reviewing whenever there is a paint job to be done. Here are the rules:

1. Use a good quality paint. If the job is worth spending time on, it deserves a paint that will give best results.

2. Stir the paint thoroughly before using. Everybody knows that should be done, but plenty of people still are inclined to skimp on the stirring.

3. Be sure that the surface to be painted is absolutely free from dirt, oil or grease—and of course make sure it is dry.

4. Follow the directions on the can—the manufacturer really knows best how his product should be used. He has spent a lot of time and money to find out.

5. When, or if, paint needs thinning, thin it sparingly—with turpentine. Don't try thinning with linseed oil. The paint may go farther if you do, but it won't stand up as well because the careful balance between oils and pigments has been upset.

6. Use a good quality brush. It pays off in a better paint job.

7. If it is a new brush, give it a 24-hour soaking in linseed oil before putting it in the paint.

8. Use a sensible size of brush. Don't try to do a wall with a little brush, and don't try to do fine work, or get into tight corners with a big brush.

9. Allow plenty of time between coats. Not just enough time so that the paint is no longer tacky, but enough time so that it has dried hard and firm.

10. Do your painting when the air is warm and dry for best results. In interior painting, make sure that there is plenty of air circulating.

11. In choosing paint colours from colour chips in the hardware stores, remember that the colour of the finished job will be somewhat deeper than that of the colour chip, because the colour has been applied to a greater area.

12. If the surface hasn't been painted before, use a good primer sealer undercoating for the first coat.

13. Don't apply paint in heavy coats. Two thin coats are always better than one thick one.

14. Remember the simple rules of colour — that blues, greens and allied tints are "cool" colours and that yellows and orange shades are "warm"; that light colours in a room give an

impression of greater spaciousness and darker shades do the opposite.

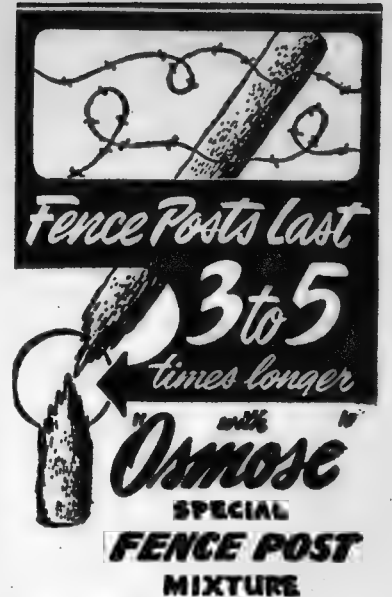
15. Ask your paint dealer for advice on particular problems; or consult any reputable paint company whose products you are using.

## Emphasize Benefits Of Life Insurance

THE Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association has for 25 years conducted an educational advertising campaign to inform people of some of the benefits of life insurance, one of the biggest businesses in Canada. It is interesting to note in a recent report, that, through investment of funds, life insurance companies earned sufficient money to pay out to policyholders 84 cents for every 75 cents paid in as premiums (53 cents paid in cash, 31 cents invested for policyholders and beneficiaries).

Other features stressed by the association include the following: Life insurance companies are highly competitive and not monopolistic; life insurance agents are doing a necessary and valuable service to prospective policyholders by inducing them not to put off till tomorrow provision for future security; because they are the trustees of their policyholders' savings, life insurance companies employ on their directorates men of soundest judgment and widest experience available; life insurance funds are invested in socially useful purposes; provincial and federal laws and supervision, by ensuring adequate life insurance reserves and sound investment of funds, protect the full and prompt payment of policy benefits.

In the United States in the past four years 53,000 persons have been killed in farm accidents and five million others were injured. This is a rather fearsome farm casualty list. If Canadian records were available they would probably be as bad.



Yes . . . and at a cost of only 3 to 4c per post. This is the first step towards 'real fencing economy'.

Each year two out of three untreated posts lie broken off due to rot at the groundline. This means—new posts, new wire—and a great deal of trouble.

"Osmose Special Fence Post Mixture" combining 5 time-tested industrial preservatives makes native posts last 3 to 5 times longer . . . doubles the life of Cedar . . . makes valuable posts out of Poplar, Spruce, Pine, Willow, Tamarack, and Oak. It is most effective on green fresh cut posts.

Simply applied like paint from 4" above to 8" below the groundline. Over 1,500,000 power and telephone poles treated in the U.S. and Canada are your guarantee.

Figure your fencing costs in labour time and materials for the last ten years, then like a great many of your fellow farmers and ranchers, send in your order for Osmose.

See your local dealer.

Gallons \$3.95 — treats 80-150 posts

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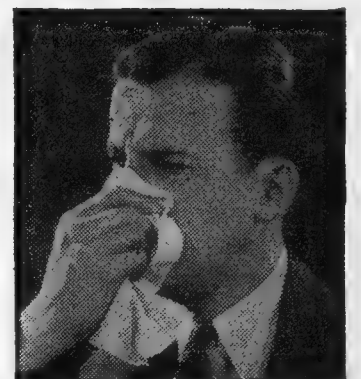
Sign Your Name for VICTORY . . .  
BUY BONDS!

## Helps Check Colds Quickly

You can often check a cold quickly if you follow these instructions.

Just as soon as you feel the cold coming on and experience headache, pains in the back or limbs, soreness through the body, take a Paradol tablet, a good big drink of hot lemonade or ginger tea and go to bed.

The Paradol affords almost immediate relief from the pains and aches and helps you to get off to sleep. The dose may be repeated, if necessary, according to the directions. If there is soreness of the throat, gargle with two Paradol tablets dissolved in water. Just try Paradol the next time you have a cold and we believe that you will be well pleased. Paradol does not disappoint.



**Dr. Chase's Paradol**

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## Care of Bed Linen

SINCE sheets wear out first where they are rubbed by the sleeper's shoulders, reverse the sheets occasionally and place the narrow hem of the sheet at the top of the bed.

Inspect the bed springs occasionally to make sure no ends of wire are sticking up to catch the sheets.

In washing sheets, use plenty of soap and plenty of rinse water. Soap left in the fabric weakens it.

If sheets freeze when hung outdoors in the winter, take them from the line gently and do not fold them sharply.

Remove sheets from a bed carefully; if they are jerked from under a mattress they may tear.

When you wring a sheet by hand, gather it into the hand along the

straight of the fabric. This protects the sheet from unnecessary strain and allows it to give along the diagonal of the weave.

To dry a sheet, fold it hem to hem and place the fold over the line to a depth of about twelve inches and attach it to the line with three or four clothespins. Keep sheets from flapping in the wind as this breaks the stitching of the hems at the corners and the sheet will then begin to fray.

An iron that is too hot may scorch the sheets, even though the scorch may not show. Do not iron the folds, and change the line of the fold occasionally.

Store them where they will be protected from dust. Rotate them by placing the recently laundered sheets at the bottom of the pile.

Wash and iron pillowcases the same as sheets. If a case made from tubing has a thin spot where the head rests, rip out the end seam, shift the position of the worn area, and renew the end seam.

Pillowcases with a side seam are likely to split along the seam. When this happens, take a deeper seam, since most pillowcases are two inches larger than the circumference of the pillow.

TIME was when a clothes line of sheets with a seam down their middles was a pretty sure sign that the owner's family had outgrown the owner's income. Not now!

The homemaker should see what can be done to stretch her existing stock of linens by:

Turning worn sheets sides to centre, applying a patch when this again wears thin, and finally cutting up the sheet into a pillowcase or an ironing board cover.

Stitching together and quilting all over two worn towels (face, dish or hand) to make one strong one.

Facing or binding frayed ends and sides of bath towels with strong cotton.

Darning a hole in a table cloth, or cutting down a badly worn one into a smaller cloth with matching napkins.

Cutting down frayed table napkins a bit and rehemming.

homes and the industries which once supplied them with clothing, shoes and other of life's necessities.

Just imagine for one minute... if it had been Alberta that was on the road of invasion.

Imagine the army coming in across the border at Coutts and driving to Lethbridge... then on to Calgary with a side trip to Turner Valley to take over the oil fields... then on to Carstairs... Olds... Red Deer, then rolling into Edmonton on high.

Cutting a swathe of destruction... burning farm buildings... shooting any who might raise a hand to resist... killing cattle, hogs... crushing children under the wheels of their tanks. Homes in ruins. The enemy looting them of food, wearing apparel and their cherished possessions. Their woolen blankets and warm clothing. Not only from the houses but from shops and warehouses. That is the sort of thing that happened in Europe. It has left 125 million people in dire need. Thirty million of these are children, three times the population of Canada... are just children.

To help the destitute in the war-ravaged lands a National Clothing drive will be held in Canada October 1 to 20. It is being sponsored by the Canadian United Allied Relief Fund on behalf of UNRRA. The Canadian public is asked to contribute only such serviceable used clothing as can be spared from their wardrobes without replacement. We are asking you to go into your attics, clothes closets and cedar chests and bring out all those warm things you put away for some future day.

Well... this is the time. Never again will the need be more dire. Below is a list of the used clothing to be collected:

- Suits... men's, women's and children's.
- Odd coats, skirts, trousers.
- Dresses... blouses... aprons.
- Overcoats... men's, women's and children's.
- Jackets in all sizes.
- Scarves and shawls.
- Footwear (fastened firmly in pairs).
- Blankets.

This is an urgency that cannot be too deeply stressed. Across the broad waste of the Atlantic... across the wide wastes of the Pacific, too... the destitute, war-ravaged peoples are looking to us for help.

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE THAT THEY CAN WEAR?

## Save That Tear

NET curtains, especially if they have been well starched, are liable to tear as you push them on the curtain rod. Prevent that by slipping the finger of an old glove—or even a piece of paper—over the sharp end of the curtain rod. Your curtains will then slip on easily and without a tear. To keep your bedroom curtains clean longer, pin them back at night with clothes pins.

## Christianity

A wise man will always be a Christian, because the perfection of wisdom is to know where lies tranquility of mind, and how to attain it, which Christianity teaches.—Landor.

# NABOB

*Tea as it should be*



KELLY DOUGLAS & CO. LTD. VANCOUVER B.C.

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IS THE SECRET OF THEIR POPULARITY

LOVES CONCENTRATED LEMON, with a flavor principle 100% true fruit, goes four times as far as Extract of Lemon.

One 19 cent bottle of LOVES VANILLEX flavors 28 more puddings than a 25 cent size of any other brand of Vanilla Extract. You may have a sample to prove it.

One drop of LOVES BUTTEREX with a half pound of shortening takes the place of half a pound of Butter in most of your household cooking. (There are 450 drops in a 19 cent bottle.)

A quarter teaspoonful of LOVES COCONUT has the flavor value of a cupful of shredded nut (when you can get it).

A teaspoonful of LOVES JAMAICA (costing 2 cents) has the full flavor value of a cupful of Rum (costing a dollar) in Puddings, Sauces, Mince Meat, Rum and Butter Tarts and Toffee. And there is no alcohol to cook out.

These 5 Flavors and 1 more, or 6 of any other of Loves 19 cent size flavors, in a Special Decorated Box for Bridge Prizes or Gifts for all occasions—St. Valentine's Day, Bridal Showers, Greetings to Mother, Congratulations and Christmas—for 99 cents.

Select your assortment of 6 of Loves Flavors from your grocer's stock and he will give you one of these Boxes. If he is out of them, send us his sales slip for the 6 bottles and we will mail you the Box and packing FREE. Should you want complete package mailed anywhere in Canada, send us list of 6 Flavors, state Box desired and enclose 99 cents, plus 10 cents for postage. If you wish a 50 cent Cook Book included, add another dime for postage and packing.

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LOVE — THE FLAVOR MAN

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## Strange Twilight

By EDNA JAKUES

IN this strange twilight between war and peace one thing stands out about the changing world. That is — the undeniable fact that the people of the war-devastated areas of the world must have help to rehabilitate themselves.

One correspondent said, "it is now 11.59 on Europe's clock". Midnight will see the death of millions... unless we save them. In those horror-filled years of Nazi and Jap oppression, millions upon millions watched their garments grow thinner and thinner, patched and more patched, until often there was very little left to patch. Many died from exposure. Millions now have not enough clothes to keep them warm. War has laid waste their cities and towns, their



# SELECTED RECIPES

## COCOA DEVIL'S-FOOD CAKE (1 EGG)

- 1½ cups sifted cake flour
- 1 teasp. baking soda
- ¼ teasp. salt
- 6 tablesp. cocoa
- 6 tablesp. shortening
- 1 cup granulated sugar
- 1 egg, unbeaten
- 1 cup milk
- 1 teasp. vanilla extract

Sift together 3 times, flour, baking soda, salt and cocoa. Work shortening with the back of a spoon until fluffy and creamy. Gradually add sugar, while continuing to work with the back of a spoon until light. Add egg, and beat very thoroughly. Add the flour mixture alternately with the milk, a small amount at a time, beating until smooth after each addition. Add vanilla. Then pour into 2 greased and floured 8-inch layer-cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven of 350 deg. F. for 30 minutes, or until done. One-half cup corn syrup may replace ½ cup of the sugar, if milk is reduced to ¾ cup. Or fill 18 greased and floured 2½-in. cupcake pans two-thirds full, and bake in a moderately hot oven for 20 minutes, or until done. Top with any desired frosting, or sift confectioners' sugar over top of cake.

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## BROWN-SUGAR NUT BREAD

- 1 egg
- 1 cup brown sugar
- ½ teasp. salt
- 1½ cups sour milk
- 2 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teasp. soda
- 1 cup broken nut meats

Beat egg; add sugar and salt, and beat again. Add sour milk. Sift flour, baking powder, and soda; add to egg mixture with nuts. Mix well, and pour into small loaf pan. Bake in moderate oven (350°) 50 to 60 minutes.

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## COFFEE CAKE

- 2 tablespoons shortening
- 1 tablespoon white sugar
- 1 egg, well beaten
- ¾ cup milk
- 2 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ¼ teasp. salt
- ¼ cup brown sugar
- ½ teasp. cinnamon
- ¼ cup chopped nuts

Cream together the sugar and the shortening. Add the beaten egg. Sift the flour with the baking powder and salt and add alternately with the milk to the egg and sugar mixture. Pour into a greased rectangular baking pan. Combine brown sugar, nuts, and cinnamon and sprinkle over the top. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) 35 or 40 minutes, or until firm. Serves from 6 to 8.

★

## MEAT PANCAKES

- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour or
- 2½ cups sifted pastry flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- ½ teasp. salt
- 1½ cups milk
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 1 tablespoon fat, melted
- 1 cup ground, cooked beef

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add milk to beaten eggs and stir into dry ingredients; mix until smooth, add melted fat and meat. Pour from a pitcher or quarter-cup measure on to a hot, lightly greased griddle. Cook until edges are done and bubbles on top begin to break. Turn and cook on other side. Serve at once with tomato sauce. Makes 16 pancakes about 5 inches in diameter.

## FROSTED GINGERBREAD BARS

- ¼ cup shortening
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- ½ cup molasses
- ½ cup whole bran
- ½ cup strong coffee
- 1½ cups sifted flour
- ¼ tsp. soda
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1½ tsp. baking powder
- ½ tsp. cinnamon
- ½ tsp. cloves
- ½ tsp. ginger

Blend shortening and sugar; add egg, beat until light and fluffy. Stir in molasses, whole bran and cold coffee. Sift remaining dry ingredients and add to first mixture. Bake in greased pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 30 minutes. Frost cake in pan with uncooked frosting as soon as removed from oven. Cut into bars. Yield: 3 dozen 1¼ x 2-in. bars (9 x 13-in. pan).

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## SCANDINAVIAN APPLE PUDDING

- 2 cups unsweetened apple sauce
- 2/3 cup sugar
- ¼ teasp. salt
- 2 cups freshly crumbled bread
- ½ cup butter
- Sugar, cinnamon or nutmeg
- Cream

Strain the apple sauce. Add sugar and salt to taste. Brown the bread crumbs lightly in the butter. Place a layer of crumbs in baking dish. Spread with layer of sauce. Cover with crumbs, then with sauce. Top with crumbs. Add a small amount of sugar and butter to top surface. Bake in an oven preheated to 375 deg. F. for one half hour. Serve with cream lightly sweetened and flavoured with desired spice.

★

## CREAM OF POTATO SOUP

- 1 cup hot riced or mashed potatoes
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley
- 2 cups milk
- 2 tablespoons butter
- ½ teasp. salt

Melt butter. Add onions. Cook until clear. Add milk, potatoes and salt. Heat. Add parsley just before serving.

★ ★

## Weights and Measures

THE following table of weights and measures would be convenient, if at hand when needed, to the young housewife not yet confirmed in the little details of the culinary art:

One and three-fourths tablespoons salt equal one ounce.

Four teaspoons liquid equal one-half gill or one-fourth cup.

Two gills equal one cup.

Two cups equal one pint.

Three teaspoons liquid equal one tablespoon.

Four cups (two pints) equal one quart.

Four cups flour equal one pound.

Two cups butter equal one pound.

Sixteen tablespoons equal one cup.

Two cups granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two cups water or milk equal one pound.

Two tbsps. butter equal one oz.

Two tbsps. sugar equal one oz.

Four tbsps. flour equal one oz.

Two cups dried beans equal one pound.

One pound walnuts in shell equal about one-half pound shelled.

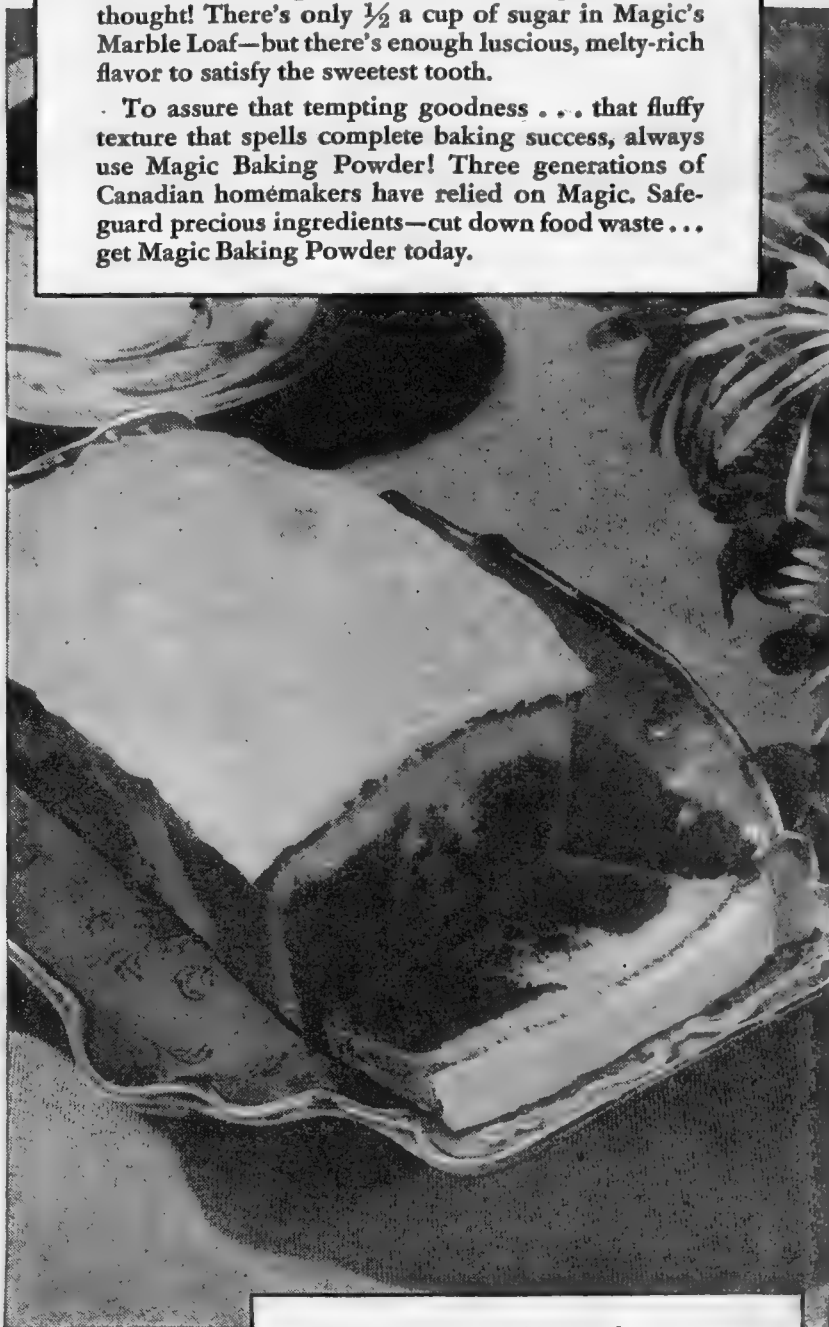
One peck green tomatoes, onions, etc., equals 15 pounds.

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## Magic's Marble Loaf

- |                              |                  |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 2 cups sifted flour          | ½ cup corn syrup |
| 4 tbsps. Magic Baking Powder | 3 eggs           |
| ¼ tsp. salt                  | 1 tsp. vanilla   |
| ½ cup shortening             | ½ cup milk       |
| ½ cup sugar                  | 1 tsp. cinnamon  |
|                              | ¼ cup cocoa      |

Sift dry ingredients together 3 times. Cream shortening, adding sugar and syrup until very light. Beat in eggs one at a time—add flour and milk alternately. Add vanilla. Divide batter into 2 parts; to one part add cocoa. Into well-greased loaf pan place light and dark mixture alternately, 1 tbs. at a time. When all batter is used, run fork through mixture, lengthwise. Bake in moderate oven (350°F.) 50-75 min. or until done. Cover with

WHITE ICING: Combine 1 egg white, 4 tbs. corn syrup, ¼ tsp. vanilla and a pinch of salt in top of double boiler. Cook over boiling water 9 min. beating continuously with egg beater. Remove; beat until mixture peaks. Frost cake.



MADE IN CANADA

No one, myself included, can deny the special beauty of Spring, the tender green growths, the soft fragrance of the clean, sweet air of May and June. But for natural loveliness give me the magnificence of October's glowing colours. Poplars shimmer in cloth of gold; the crimson rose hips shine and glint in the sun and the maple flaunts a new red dress. Our Canadian poet, Bliss Carman, wrote: "The scarlet of the maple can shake me like a cry of bugles going by". The willows drop their pale leaves and fall asleep till their twisted branches glow redly again with early sap. Such colouring and spicy fragrance has not been seen throughout the year, and now this one riotous fling of colour, and the vivid picture will disappear, to be followed

inevitably by winter's frost and storms.

I used to wonder why this transition period was called Indian summer, but I can see why it will always be associated, on this continent especially, with the red man. It is red and yellow and dusky; the memory of the Indian pervades the land when the smoke of his camp-fire seems to linger in the woods and by the lakes. This was no doubt his own chosen season when his gods smiled upon him and gave him plenteousness for winter—the time of the hunt when the squaws prepared the meat and skins of the buffalo and doe for food and warmth—the ripening time of maize and all forest fruits. If our Indian predecessors ever had fullness and contentment it must have been at this time of year and Indian summer is its fitting name.

## Country Diary

Pheasants and grouse walk in the stubble. Most of the feathered folk—the regular songsters—have departed. The wrens and tits that have decided to stay and face the winter tattle together in rasping, querulous voices. Still there lingers the musical lilt of an occasional bird-call and even a bit of melody at times, not to be despised. When all else is silent the dusky little song-sparrow strikes his note, for he is always with us, and a cheery little fellow he is on a dark winter's day. Some old English poet translates his song as "Sweet, sweet, sweet, very merry cheer" and this does well describe his small song effort.

Even after a contrary summer [and that word is quite inadequate] we have harvested a good bit from the vegetable garden. Not so much as of late years of course, but there are bright

jars on the cellar shelves, and a moderate supply in the bins. The lady who rules the kitchen [and the rest of the house] in her forethought and wisdom, has pulled up the tomato vines ahead of the first hard frost and hung them from a beam in the cellar, so we'll have fresh tomatoes for a long time yet.

There is an edge to the air at even—a frost warning. Night comes early and swiftly. Stars blaze forth through the dark blue and then become pale, faint jewels as the great golden Hunter's Moon lights up the world of night as with a celestial lantern, and transforms the reality of earth to beauty and from beauty to magic. It is another October night.

★ ★

Add a teaspoon of sugar when cooking carrots, tomatoes, or peas, to bring out the flavour of the vegetables.

★ ★

Cooking odors can be neutralized by boiling three teaspoonfuls of ground cloves in two cupfuls of water for 15 minutes.



## A Valuable Food for Young Children

**A**UTHORITIES on the diet of young children are definite in acclaiming the value of such foods as Rogers' Golden Syrup to supply energy and warmth. Rogers' Golden Syrup is, in fact, ideal for these purposes, because within a few minutes after eating, it is assimilated and becomes available to replenish muscular energy and bodily warmth . . . For the farm home, the 5-pound and 10-pound tins will be found more economical. Grocers now have ample stocks of Rogers' Golden Syrup.





## School Lunch Box

THE school lunch box is down from the pantry shelf, neatly packed and off to school again. With lunches, the problem of the butter ration returns—everyone knows how sandwiches literally “eat up” the butter. The home economists of the Dominion Department of Agriculture suggest a few “tried and true” ways of making the most of a little.

Soften the butter but do not melt. Salad dressings, cream cheese or prepared mustard, by themselves, are good for spreading bread. To stretch butter combine it with mustard, chili sauce, catsup, chopped onion, chives, parsley or horse-radish. Jam or jelly sandwiches can be spread with cream cheese.

If milk is provided at school, why not use the thermos for a hot soup or a stew, home baked beans, spaghetti or a chowder? Grand hot dishes for cold days!

The meat shortcake recipe given below makes a dinner dish that is tasty and ration-wise. It is good cold too and carries well in the lunch box.

### MEAT SHORTCAKE

- 3 cups sifted all-purpose flour OR
- 3 1/3 cups sifted pastry flour
- 4 level teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 1/3 cup fat
- 1 1/4 cups milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Cut in fat. Add milk to make a soft but not sticky dough. Pat half the dough in a greased pan 9 x 9 x 1 1/2 inches. Over it spread the following meat mixture:

#### Meat Mixture

- 1 1/2 cups ground cooked left-over meat
- 1 egg
- 1/4 to 1/2 cup milk
- 1 1/2 teaspoons salt
- Few grains pepper

Combine ingredients and mix well. Spread over dough; cover with remaining dough rolled to fit pan. Bake in a

hot oven, 400° F. for 45 minutes. Cut in squares and serve hot with tomato sauce or cold with either mayonnaise or catsup. Eight servings.

### SWEET MEAT SANDWICH SPREAD

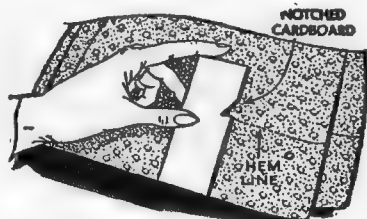
- 1 cup ground cooked meat
- 1/4 cup marmalade or jam
- 2 tablespoons peanut butter
- 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon
- Salt and pepper to taste

Combine ingredients thoroughly and store in a covered container. Yield: 1 cup.

### PEPPER AND CHEESE SANDWICH SPREAD

- 1/2 pound mild cheese
- 1 small onion
- 3 chopped sweet, red or green peppers
- 3 chopped hard-cooked eggs
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 teaspoon paprika
- 4 tablespoons salad dressing

Grind cheese, onion and sweet red or green peppers. Add eggs, salt, paprika and salad dressing. Mix well together and store in refrigerator until ready to use. Keeps several days. Yield: 2 1/4 cups.



NOTCHED as indicated, a piece of stiff cardboard provides a handy sewing gauge for measuring seam allowances, hems and similar work.

TO cut glass ... mark outline with greased crayon ... hold piece of glass under water in deep bowl or pail ... and finish cutting along the line of the pattern with ordinary household scissors.

DO you have trouble keeping track of the children's rubbers—that is, keeping track of them in pairs? Try pinning the rights and lefts together with a clothespin.

## The Battle of Prices

There is one battle yet to win  
Before we can sit back and grin;  
Inflation still is set to go,  
It wouldn't take much help you know  
To start a landslide like we had  
After the other war—when dad  
Came home all fresh and glowing  
And tried to get a business going.  
He didn't have a chance—they said,  
With prices soaring overhead,  
He just was getting under way  
When bang;—deflation came one day  
And he—with thousands hit the deck  
And half the world was in the wreck  
A wreck that spelled catastrophe  
For little folk like you and me.  
And now that we have won this war  
Again will prices try to soar  
With goods a bit in short supply;  
We wouldn't even have to try  
To boost the ceiling on all things,  
From cabbages to wedding rings,  
And lose the peace and all beside  
For which our sons and brothers died.  
It's little folk like us who still  
Can beat Inflation—if we will.

—EDNA JAUQUES.

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## Left-over Bread

THE clever cook will find innumerable ways to utilize left-over bread in delicious tasty dishes, thereby minimizing waste in the pantry, says a well-known eastern authority.

Perhaps the favourite way of using left-over bread is in the form of crumbs. Roast fowl is unthought of without its accompanying dressing of which the principal ingredient is bread crumbs. Soft crumbs are best for dressing, and to make them cut a loaf of bread, two or three days old in half and scrape the inside from the crust with a fork. Then pick the larger pieces with the fingertips and pull apart into fine crumbs until light and fluffy. This method takes time, but makes crumbs that blend well with different seasonings. If fresh bread is used, crumbs may be dried out slightly by spreading on a towel or cheesecloth placed over a rack or pan, then covering with another cloth and letting them stand several hours.

Crusts left after the inside has been scraped out can be made into bread puddings. The secret of a good crumb pudding lies in using little enough crumbs, and if you would have your puddings delicate rub the crumbs through a sieve.

The basic proportions are 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1/3 cup crumbs, 2 1/2 tablespoons sugar and any flavouring desired. To mix pour boiling water over the bread; press water out and rub bread through a coarse sieve. Add sugar to hot bread. Mix milk, beaten egg yolks and flavouring and beat into bread. Bake in a moderate oven until set like custard. Spread with jam, heap with beaten egg white made into a meringue with a little sugar. Return to the oven until the topping is delicately browned.

To make dry crumbs put scraps of bread in a slow oven. When thoroughly dry, roll out on bread board with rolling pin, or better still grind in a food chopper. If a paper bag is tied over the opening in the chopper where the crumbs come out it will prevent them from flying. Sifting gives uniform crumbs. Dry crumbs are especially useful in helping to stretch meat dishes, fish and cheese cakes and may also be used in making crumb cakes, cookies and pastry. If dry crumbs are stored in a dry, sterilized jar, covered and protected from moisture they will keep for several weeks.

Crumbs from crusts should not be used for coating croquettes because they brown unevenly.

Toasted crumbs are used to add flavour to a fruit and make a good topping for a baked dish. To make them take two tablespoons table fat or good flavoured meat fat to each cup of fine dry crumbs. Melt fat over low heat, add crumbs and stir with a fork until the crumbs are well toasted and delicately browned.

## That Four-Lettered Word—Love

By FRANCES DUNLAP HERON

"COME here to Mother, you darling!" Marian Graham held out her arms, and two-year-old Frankie climbed upon her lap to be fondled and rocked.

Marian's Aunt Celia regarded the scene with amusement, recalling the past.

"Aren't you the same mother who didn't rock babies or fuss over them?" she asked laughingly.

"The very same," replied Marian. "I was almost austere with Dotty and Jim, wasn't I?"

"Everything by the clock—no holding, no rocking, no picking them up when they cried. You weren't going to spoil your babies, nor were you going to let your Aunt Celia spoil them when she visited you."

Marian kissed Frankie's curly head. "I still think it's important for babies and older children to eat and sleep and do other things on schedule. But I decided loving them was also important."

"You don't mean," asked Aunt Celia, "that you didn't love Jim and Dotty as much as you do Frankie?"

"Of course I did, but I'm afraid I was so busy with schedules and child psychology I didn't show it. In fact, some child psychologists were saying then that you shouldn't be demonstrative with your children—that it caused some kind of complex. They said you shouldn't sympathize when your child tumbled down and hurt his knee, for fear of making him soft."

"Fortunately, Jim's and Dotty's daddy didn't pay much attention to such ideas, and he'd be so glad to see the children when he came home from work that he'd romp with them. One day I realized they seemed to enjoy their daddy a lot more than they did me—in fact to like him better. Then I knew I was making the same mistake my mother had made—only for a different reason. I wasn't telling them nor showing them that I loved them."

Aunt Celia nodded. "Your mother wasn't the demonstrative type."

Marian smiled. "I think it sprang from that stern New England ancestry she was so proud of. Anyway, she made little show of affection even to her children. The first time I remember her kissing me was when, at fifteen, I went on a trip. I do recall, though, when I was eight or ten asking, 'Did you ever kiss me, Mother?' and she said, 'Oh yes, when you were a baby!' I would have given anything if she had kissed me then, like mothers in story books did."

"There were times when deep in my heart I used to wonder, 'Does my mother really love me?' Mother would have been amazed. She assumed children should know that of course their parents loved them. She worked early and late making our clothes, cooking, washing, and ironing for us. I didn't appreciate it when I was small, but when I was grown I valued all that she had done. Children take those things for granted, as their right—they don't see the love back of them unless it is expressed in words. If only my mother had been just a little demonstrative at times—had let me know that she loved me!"

Aunt Celia nodded. "I suppose many of us had the same experience. I'm glad your children are profiting by yours."

"Oh, yes. Jim is getting too big for lap-holding, but he still likes good-night kisses. And the other day, when Frankie pinched his finger in the door, Dotty kissed him, and called, 'It's all right, Mother. I put some love on it.'"

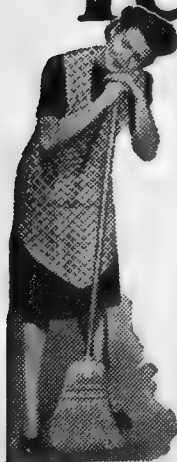
Aunt Celia smiled and said, "Well, we could certainly use a lot more love in the world, and we should start supplying our own families."

## THE DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

I DON'T know how it is with you, but me—I'm feeling kind of blue. Here it's the late end of the year, with winter pretty nearly here. And half the things I planned to do before the autumn days were through are simply added to arrears of work piled up from other years. With most of us I guess it's true—we bite off more than we can chew, and every thought and habit clings to spending time in doing things. We seldom stop to figure out what all our hurry is about, and lots of worth-while things we shun to meet this urge to get things done.

With Lin Yutang I quite agree—it's nice to get things done, says he. But leaving things UNdone, he claims, makes way for more important aims. I'd try it only such a change I scarcely know how to arrange.

## Here's a SENSIBLE way to relieve 'PERIODIC' Female Pain



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# Homemaking *By Betty Brown* and Homekeeping

**DEAR COUSIN JANEY:** — We were sorry to hear that Bob has a tendency to be anæmic. No doubt it is caused by his donating so much blood for the soldiers, so, once we know the cause, it should be easier to affect a cure. One of the chief items of diet recommended to blood donors is the use of liver in various forms, on account of its iron and vitamin content. One of our neighbours, who is a regular blood donor, almost lives on raw liver. Beef and pork liver both have a higher nutritive value than calf's liver, though the latter is the most expensive. So he uses beef liver. He puts it through the meat chopper three times and then strains it to get rid of the fibre. To the liver liquid he adds an equal quantity of either tomato or orange juice, and declares it to be quite a palatable dose. He also has liver, heart or kidney in some form on his table two or three times a week at least. He has given me a few items of information to pass on to you.

Liver, heart and kidney are excellent sources of protein, iron and the B vitamins. Liver is the most valuable because of its high vitamin A content. A moderate to small portion—less than three and a half ounces—of beef liver provides, in addition to its readily assimilated protein, the following amounts of minerals and vitamins: Vitamin A—more than a day's needs; thiamin or vitamin B—about one-fifth of a day's needs; riboflavin, or vitamin B<sub>2</sub>—about a day's needs; iron—at least half of a day's needs. Vitamin A increases resistance to infection; thiamin is necessary for carbohydrate metabolism; too little riboflavin leads to sores in the corners of the mouth and inflammation of the eyes; and too little iron leads to, and aggravates anemia.

When liver is broiled it retains all its goodness. Cut the liver into slices and scald it. Then wipe it dry, season with salt and pepper, and broil over a clear fire, first on one side and then on the other; it will take about 5 minutes. When done, spread lightly with butter, and serve.

Baked liver is very tasty. Wash a piece of liver the desired size. With a knife make an incision in the thickest part, moving the knife around in the centre to make a large opening. Fill with a dressing made from 2 cups of bread crumbs, a chopped onion, a little sage, pepper and salt, and a dessertspoon of bacon fat. Dust with flour and place in a baking pan, overlaying it with strips of bacon. Add a little water, and bake about an hour. Thicken the gravy in the pan and pour over the liver.

For liver loaf, mix 2 pounds of chopped liver with 4 slices of minced bacon, 3 or 4 rolled soda crackers, 2 beaten eggs and 2 cups of milk. Add a little salt and pepper and bake for one and a half hours.

To fry kidney, cut into small pieces, cover with cold water and bring to a boil. Drain off the water and cover with fresh cold water. Drain and dry in a cloth. Put 2 tablespoons of butter into a frying pan; add a medium onion cut into slices, and the kidney. Stir with a wooden spoon over a hot fire for 5 minutes; add a tablespoon of flour and stir again. If desired, add a

tablespoon each of Worcestershire sauce and tomato catsup; salt and pepper to taste. Stir for a minute, and serve piping hot, on toast.

Tomatoes combine nicely with braised liver, and other vegetables. Cut one pound of liver into two-inch squares, roll in flour (a tablespoonful) mixed with salt and pepper, and brown in a tablespoon of bacon fat. Remove from the fat, and add 2 cups of diced potatoes, one cup chopped celery, 4 green onions, chopped, and a chopped green pepper if desired. Brown slightly, and add liver. Pour into a baking dish and add 2 cups of tomatoes. Bake one hour.

A pig's heart and liver combine nicely to make meat balls. Boil until tender, and chop finely. Add half the quantity of breadcrumbs, one chopped onion, one teaspoon of sage, salt and pepper and two eggs. Mould into balls and place in a small piece of curtain fat. Bake about an hour and serve with brown gravy, using some of the stock the meat was boiled in.

Try these liver dishes for Bob, and we hope they will be of help to him. Hope you'll nejoy them too.

—BETTY.

★ ★

## Aunt Sal Suggests:

*A brand new month before us,  
With many tasks to do;  
So here's a group of handy hints,  
To be of help to you . . .*

**DON'T** frown and shake your head over the money you spent on that white hand bag and now is too dirty for future use. Give the inside a good trouncing with cleaning fluid and attack the outside with a dry suds bath. When dried then enamel the outside with a suitable colour to tie in with your fall outfit. Two thin coats of enamel, of course, is better than one thick coat . . . as it is when painting anything.

★ ★ ★

And if that baked custard persists in turning out coarse and porous it just might be you agitated the eggs too vigorously. Omelettes crave brisk arm action but not custards. Keep that in mind next time.

Crying over spilt milk never helped anyone and the same is true about spilt ink. Quick action is advised. A handful of flour or cornstarch dumped on the inky spot on the rug is a life-saver. It absorbs the ink in double quick order.

★ ★ ★

Would you like a reliable home-style polish for your brass, copper or pewter ware? Well here's a dandy: Combine equal parts of flour, vinegar and salt. Let this paste remain on the metal about an hour before removing and rinsing in luke warm water.

★ ★ ★

And here's a cute trick that's worth remembering. Keep a ball of string in the bathroom or kitchen and occasionally burn about an inch of it. It does a swell job in removing unpleasant odors.

★ ★ ★

Did you ever hear of using sawdust as a fertilizer and home-style mulch for the earth in your flower beds? This was tried out and yielded satisfactory returns for one prairie gardener. It is especially adaptable for clay-eey soils.

**Buy More Victory Bonds!**

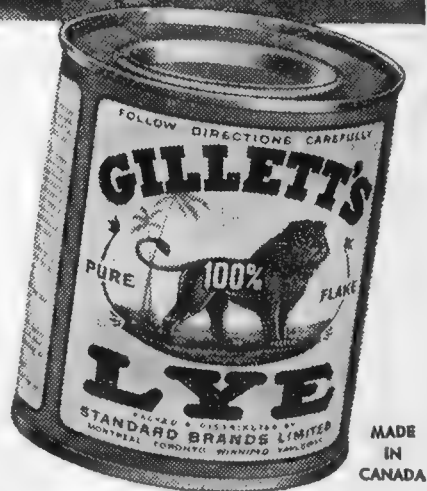
BEATS ME HOW YOU  
KEEP YOUR outhouse  
SO "GUEST-CLEAN"

GRACIOUS, CHILD—THAT'S EASY.  
JUST SHAKE IN GILLETT'S!

**YOU WILL BE PROUD** of your clean-smelling, spic-and-span outside closet when you use Gillett's Lye. Just sprinkle in half a tin of Gillett's Lye full-strength and see how quickly . . . how completely contents and ugly odor vanish.

Gillett's Lye is a useful little helper for indoor cleaning, too. Cuts right through stubborn, clogging grease and grime, keeps traps and drains clear and free-running. Gillett's Lye is thrifty—even makes top-notch household soap at less than a cent a bar.

Recommend it to your husband for dairy and barn—it deodorizes and sterilizes. In solution\* it makes a truly fine spray and general cleanser. Get Gillett's



Lye today—it does the toughest cleaning jobs quickly . . . easily . . . thoroughly.

*\*Never dissolve lye in hot water:  
Action of lye itself heats water.*

**FREE  
BOOKLET**

Here's a valuable little book on how to take care of dairy equipment, keep outhouses and farm buildings clean and clean-smelling with Gillett's Lye. Thrifty tips on making soap, keeping drains and traps clean. Send to Standard Brands Ltd., Fraser Ave. and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont., for your copy—it's FREE!

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Cost \$2.00 for 6 months; or \$3.00 per year. The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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**Shetland Ponies**  
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### AN OPPORTUNITY

One of the Nation's largest companies, catering principally to farmers' needs, is ready to place a valuable contract which should mean complete independence for a man fortunate enough to have the following qualifications... character record that will withstand investigation and proven ability to efficiently manage both himself and his own business. Financial status or age are not extremely important, but a car is necessary. Write the advertiser, Box 22, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary.

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It has been estimated that 100,000 men are needed. This is your opportunity to train this winter for a High Pay Position, either as a Mechanic or Welder. If you are a farmer, a mechanical training will pay you big returns on your investment. If you are over sixteen, write now for our Free Booklet on MECHANICS or WELDING sent postpaid.

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**FOR IMMEDIATE SALE** — I now have the following dogs for immediate disposal: Four Purebred Collies, outstanding cattle dogs, warranted. Write for prices and description on these. One Purebred German Female Police Dog, year old, a real dog on stock, and she goes to someone for \$15. One Cross (Collie and German Police) Female, also a real dog on stock. Year and a half old, \$15. One year-and-a-half-old Real Stock and Sheep Dog, male, a real beauty and he goes for \$20. Then I have: Sixteen mixed female and male purebred Collie Pups, 2 and 3 months old, \$8 either sex, from outstanding sires, of stock dogs for which I have often refused \$75 for either of them... and these pups are warranted, by replacement. Females are generally preferable as stock dogs, and if you wish to render them sterile, I can advise you how simply this is done without cost. A dog must have the instinct born in him, that is the reason I can guarantee these pups, so don't waste your valuable time and money on something cheap and unsatisfactory. For any information write me. P. J. Kokatt, Box 1, Tompkins, Sask. Also two fully trained Collie male Sheep Dogs; 5 Collie highly-bred Special Sheep Dog Pups at \$10.

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**DAIRY FARM**—38 acres in renowned Fraser Valley, near to two prosperous towns and on main highways. On this property are all buildings necessary to Dairy and Chicken Ranch including chicken houses for 1,500 birds, brooder houses, feed house, wood shed, milk house, etc. Barn 42 x 64 and cow barn for 8 head complete with stanchions and automatic water bowls. There is a 5-room, fully modern dwelling with basement and furnace. All buildings are lighted by electricity. There are 60 fruit trees, 3 walnut trees as well as small fruits. Dairy herd consisting of bull, 8 heifers and 12 young milk cows, as well as a horse and all machinery necessary to the operation of the property, are included in the price of \$18,000. Some terms can be arranged. For particulars write Ewen MacKay & Company, Limited, New Westminster, B.C.

**320-ACRE FARM**, 7½ miles S.W. Okotoks, 220 acres broken, 125 good summerfallow, balance pasture and a little brush. Small 3-room house, telephone, rural mail, adjoins school, excellent spring, running water all year, barn for 8 head, chicken house, bunk house, 2 large granaries. This land is in one of the best districts in Alberta. Present owner 36 years. Price \$30.00 per acre. Chiefly cash. House and building at present vacant. F. C. Vaughan, 126 Gore Ave., Chilliwack, B.C.

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Eleven miles east of Lethbridge, Alberta, four quarter-sections; water rights for two and third can be irrigated with surplus water. Summerfallow 340 acres, stubble 195, alfalfa 30, pasture 25 acres. Well settled district. Two dwelling houses and other buildings. For particulars apply to C. B. Bowman Agency Limited, Lethbridge, Alta.

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**CANADIAN Pacific Railway, Farm Lands**, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 957, Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

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## FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

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**1,600 acres East Central Alberta**. 1,300 acres cultivated, 660 acres summerfallow, heavy grain land free from stone. Beautiful bungalow, nice grounds and shrubbery, large barn, corral, garage, bunk house, ice house, granaries, fine drilled well and windmill, school two miles, town 2½ miles. 1,100 acres pasture lease, well fenced. This fine stock and grain farm is being sacrificed at \$10 per acre with \$10,000 cash payment.

**2,440 acres with 500 acres irrigated**. Two large modern houses, dairy barns and corrals, and all necessary buildings in excellent condition. On gravel road close to good town and school. \$10 per acre, cash preferred, which is not the value of the buildings, owner aged and retiring.

**800 acres west of Calgary**, near gravel road and hard surface highway. 275 acres cult., balance hay and pasture, splendid springs and creek, heavy black loam, two sets buildings. \$25 per acre.

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**1,120 acres, Carstairs district**, 700 acres cult., balance hay and pasture, drilled well, creek in pasture, fair buildings, school 2½ miles, gravel road 2 miles. A fine grain and stock farm at \$22.50 per acre, large cash payment required.

**360 acres, Claresholm on gravel highway**, 335 acres cult., 110 acres summerfallow, fair buildings. Van to Claresholm school; best of water, \$25 per acre cash.

**1,120 acres, Stettler district**, 400 acres cultivated, balance hay and pasture. Fine 9-room house, full basement and furnace. Large barn and chicken house, granaries and machine shed, drilled well and windmill, elevators 4 miles. \$15,000 with \$9,000 cash.

We have small dairy, stock and grain farms, stores, garages, service stations, etc., for sale. Write us your requirements and cash available.

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C. H. MAGEE, Farms Division.

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**"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES"** — A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 6410-C, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

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Since October 1, 1945, no pure-bred HOLSTEIN bull may be registered unless his dam is of approved conformation with a good udder, or has an extraordinary production record.

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Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious  
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SO YOU WANT TO TRAP? Use latest scientific, trapline tested methods, sets, lures, to outwit slyest furbearers. Black Lily All-Animal Lure, gets the fur. 100 set size bottle, \$1.00. Latest Trapping methods: Weasel, \$1.00, 20 set size bottle lure FREE with each. Wolf, Coyote Trappers—Write. Results or money back. Order now—today. "One Rat pays for it". Farmers Supply Co., Box 239-R, Carman, Manitoba.

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That is so simple that a ten-year-old child can understand it—a system that has a place for every item of Receipts and Expense, with full details of every transaction for every day for three years. A system that gives you your totals for all your income and expenses for every day or month and for the entire year as well as your taxable income and your deductible expenses for Income Tax Purposes. Again we say, if you could buy such a book you would be willing to pay a big price for it. BUT, MR. FARMER, you can now buy such a book made to last three years for only \$3.75. It sounds unreasonable, but it is true. When you have seen this book, you will agree that you have never before seen one so simple and complete and so low in price.

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I am enclosing Money Order for \$3.75. Please send me one copy of the Nelson Farm Record Postpaid.

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RAISE Turkeys the new way. Write for free information explaining how to make up to \$3,000.00 in your own backyard. Address National Turkey Institute, Dept. 182, Columbus, Kansas.

**WASHER REPAIRS**

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

**FEMALE HELP WANTED**

BE A HAIRDRESSER—Many women wanted — Learn Hairdressing. Greatest Opportunity — Better paying positions — Pleasant work — Catalogue Free. Write Marvel Hairdressing Schools, 326A - 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

Housewife (starting to close door)—  
"I don't need none."

Agent: "How do you know? I might be selling grammars."

The proud father christened his baby "Homer" and on the clergyman asking whether he had done so because Homer was his favorite poet, he replied:

"Post? Lor' bless yer, no sir; I keep pigeons."

Asked why he was going to marry a glamour girl from the city instead of some woman his own age, Grandpappy opined: "I'd heap rather smell perfume than liniment!"



829

by Laura Wheeler

Economize on material—make these curtains from some you have. Instructions tell how to use those that have shrunk or partly faded.

Six different arrangements for charming curtains at minimum cost. Directions 829 has detailed instructions for six curtains.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

BE SURE TO STATE NUMBER  
AND SIZE REQUIRED  
WHEN ORDERING

4868  
SIZES  
2-10

Not too early to start making her first back-to-school dress; Pattern 4868 has dainty ruffles; smart side-closing she can button herself. An easy-to-make, easy-to-iron frock.

Pattern 4868 comes in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6, frock, requires 2 yards 35-inch.

Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

## FREE PATTERNS

### For NEW and RENEWAL Subscriptions

With a FIVE- or TEN-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION to the  
FARM AND RANCH REVIEW

YOUR CHOICE OF ANY ONE PATTERN FREE  
With a 50 cent FIVE-YEAR SUBSCRIPTION and  
TWO PATTERNS FREE With a \$1.00 TEN-YEAR  
SUBSCRIPTION

The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW IS WESTERN  
CANADA'S OLDEST FARM PUBLICATION  
AND IS RECOGNIZED BY LEADING AGRICUL-  
TURISTS AS A LEADER IN ITS FIELD. IT IS  
WIDELY READ AND HAS BEEN SERVING  
WESTERN FARMERS FOR FORTY-ONE YEARS.  
YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE IN SUBSCRIBING TO  
THIS WORTH-WHILE PUBLICATION.

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ENCLOSED HERewith MY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE  
FARM AND RANCH REVIEW FOR FIVE YEARS  
FOR WHICH PLEASE SEND PATTERN No.....  
ORDER PATTERNS BY NUMBER

NAME .....

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NEW ☐RENEWAL ☐

Be Sure to Write Your NAME and ADDRESS Clearly  
AND STATE WHETHER NEW OR RENEWAL SUBSCRIBER

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NUMBERS ..... AND .....

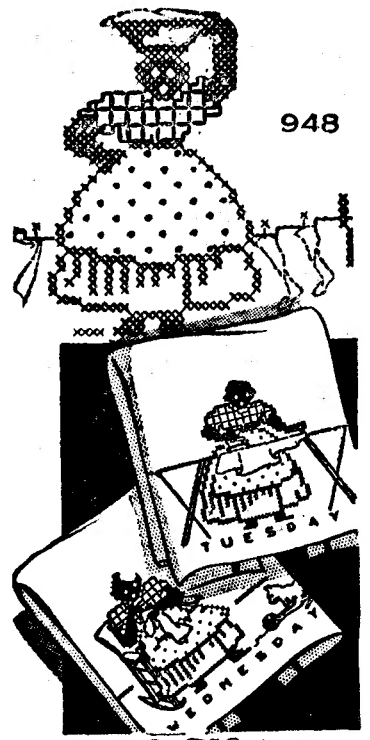
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NEW ☐RENEWAL ☐

ORDER PATTERNS BY NUMBER

SEND TODAY For YOUR PATTERNS Enclosing  
Money Order Covering the Amount of Your  
Subscription, Together With Either the 50c or  
\$1.00 Coupon As Shown — ACT NOW!



948

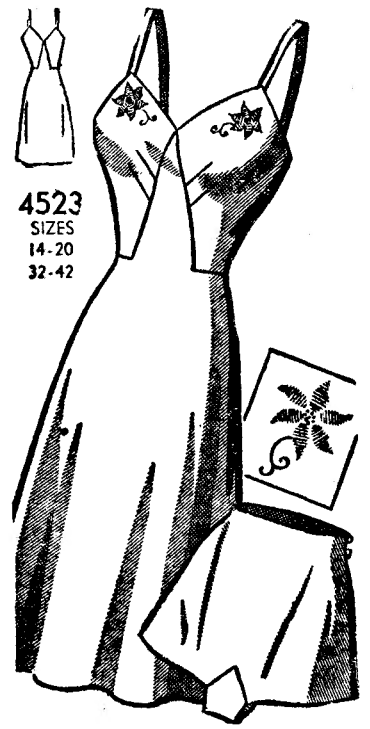
by Laura Wheeler

When your guests offer to dry the dishes, be ready with these jolly tea-towels; so amusing, both to make and to use. In easy cross-stitch.

Colourful tea-towels brighten up a kitchen — a gift for the bride-to-be. Pattern 948 has transfer of 7 motifs, one for each day of the week.

Print plainly PATTERN NUMBER, your NAME and ADDRESS.

BE SURE TO STATE NUMBER  
AND SIZE REQUIRED  
WHEN ORDERING

4523  
SIZES  
14-20  
32-42

Lovely to look at, delightful to wear, and easy to sew! Slip Pattern 4523 is designed to fit smoothly, without bunching, twisting or riding up. Embroidery pattern included.

Pattern 4523: sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16, slip, 1 1/2 yards, 39-inch; panties, 1 yard.

Print plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.



A WISE man said recently that the servicemen, and women who are doffing their uniforms would be well advised to go back to the homes on farms or in small towns from which they came. This is true also of the workers who left their homes for service in munitions plants, inspired by patriotic motives or by attractive wages paid in wartime industry.

Despite the promise of at least a few years of post-war industrial activity and prosperity, the farm and the country town offer the best long-range prospect of independence, particularly for those young men and women for whom they are a normal and familiar environment. Housing congestion in all Canadian cities is being aggravated by the fact that many former rural young people want city jobs and city homes rather than the jobs and homes for which their upbringing and experience have best fitted them.

A good many families are giving serious thought to this problem, and it is one to which leaders in rural communities could well devote some attention. What is the

answer, so far as the individual serviceman or war worker is concerned? Perhaps it is a partnership in the home farm; perhaps counsel and financing in starting a promising and interesting sideline of production—poultry, bees, registered seed or purebred stock; perhaps encouragement to start up a business in the country town. These are only a few of the openings which suggest themselves. The FARM AND RANCH REVIEW will welcome letters from its readers who have ideas as to how the rural family and community, in the best interest of its returning young men and women can "keep 'em down on the farm, after they've seen Paree."

★ ★

LARGE areas of the West where average rainfall does not produce a satisfactory crop are keenly disappointed with the Ottawa announcement that proposed irrigation developments are regarded only as emergency works projects and, as such, will not be started while a normal level of employment prevails in the immediate post-war years.

Alberta and Saskatchewan look forward to increasing their population by movement from Eastern Canada and the United States, possibly from Overseas. Most of these people will not settle beyond the fringe of present railway service; they will not be ox-cart pioneers; rather they will look for farm homes inside the frontiers of settlement, and for many of them an irrigated farm offers the best prospect of success and returns for the money and labour they will invest.

The St. Mary-Milk River project, the Medicine Hat-Ronalane scheme, the huge area to be served by the Red Deer Diversion and the other similar prairie developments now mapped out will supply many such new farm homes with insurance against drought and lay the basis for a relatively greater agricultural prosperity. The Ottawa government could well take notice of the strong pleas for an early start on these projects made by Senators Buchanan and Gershaw and Mr. J. H. Blackmore, M.P.

## Editorials by PRACTICAL OBSERVERS

THE threatened shortage of meat which has brought about the necessity for meat rationing is a direct result of the short-sighted policy of the Dominion Government towards hog production.

Had the necessary raise in price which was requested by the Alberta

### Short-sighted Meat Policy

Farmers' Union been granted together with an adjustment of the bonus on coarse grains so that all farmers were paid the bonus on their grain whether fed or sold, no reduction in hogs would have taken place in Alberta and much larger quantities of bacon would also be available for Britain and other people overseas.

In our view a policy of strong encouragement for increased meat production is required and if this is done then rationing will soon be unnecessary. Hog production in Alberta has been reduced approximately 35% because sufficient encouragement was not given.

At present Canada has plenty of cattle and if these are put in feedlots the beef can be produced from the cattle we already have. If the Government will guarantee that it will be profitable for farmers to feed the present cattle in the province into butcher beef, and at the same time see that the feed is available to them, or else transport the cattle to the feed, the farmers will respond in a way that will soon make rationing unnecessary.

If rationing causes less demand and this results in unfinished cattle being sold at sacrifice prices, the final net result will be a reduction in cattle herds. This will necessitate even more severe rationing next year.

Rationing in itself only tends to restrict meat production, while the real solution is the encouragement of plentiful production making rationing unnecessary.

The Government has said the best way to combat inflation is by the plentiful production of consumer goods, and we agree with this. What is needed is a bold policy for increased production of both beef and pork and if the Government will do its part by guaranteeing the farmer a remunerative price, the farmer can be depended on to guarantee there will be no need for meat rationing in Canada, nor any

shortage for shipments abroad.—H. E. Nichols, Secretary, Alberta Farmers' Union, Edmonton.

### Fine War Effort

The Massey-Harris Co., Toronto, has published a booklet on its wartime activities, illustrating and describing its manufacture of shells and mortar

bombs, bodies for many kinds of mechanized equipment, naval gun mounts, tanks, links for tank treads, wings and tail-planes for Mosquito fighter-bombers, wings for Avro-Anson training planes; and the manufacture of farm machinery for export to Britain, New Zealand and South Africa as well as for Canadian use. The booklet deals also with employees' extensive contri-

butions to victory, including purchases of bonds and certificates, charitable donations, entertainment of troops, blood donations, and loans of executives to the government for special duties.

Famous last words: "Well, if he won't dim his, I won't dim mine."

# WIN \$7,500.00

## In Cash or Victory Bonds

# It Will Buy Your New Home and a New Car

*It's the FIRST PRIZE in the Canadian Legion POT O' GOLD*

<b>2nd Prize</b>	<b>3rd Prize</b>
<b>\$1,000.00</b>	<b>\$500.00</b>

**And 10 Prizes of \$100.00 Each in Victory Bonds**

**Hurry and Get Your Tickets**

Entire net proceeds in aid of building a Memorial Hall by Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., Strathcona Branch, No. 150, South Edmonton

To CANADIAN LEGION B.E.S.L.  
P.O. Box 5204,  
South Edmonton, Alberta.  
Please send me ..... Tickets on the Canadian Legion POT O' GOLD,  
for which I enclose \$.....

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

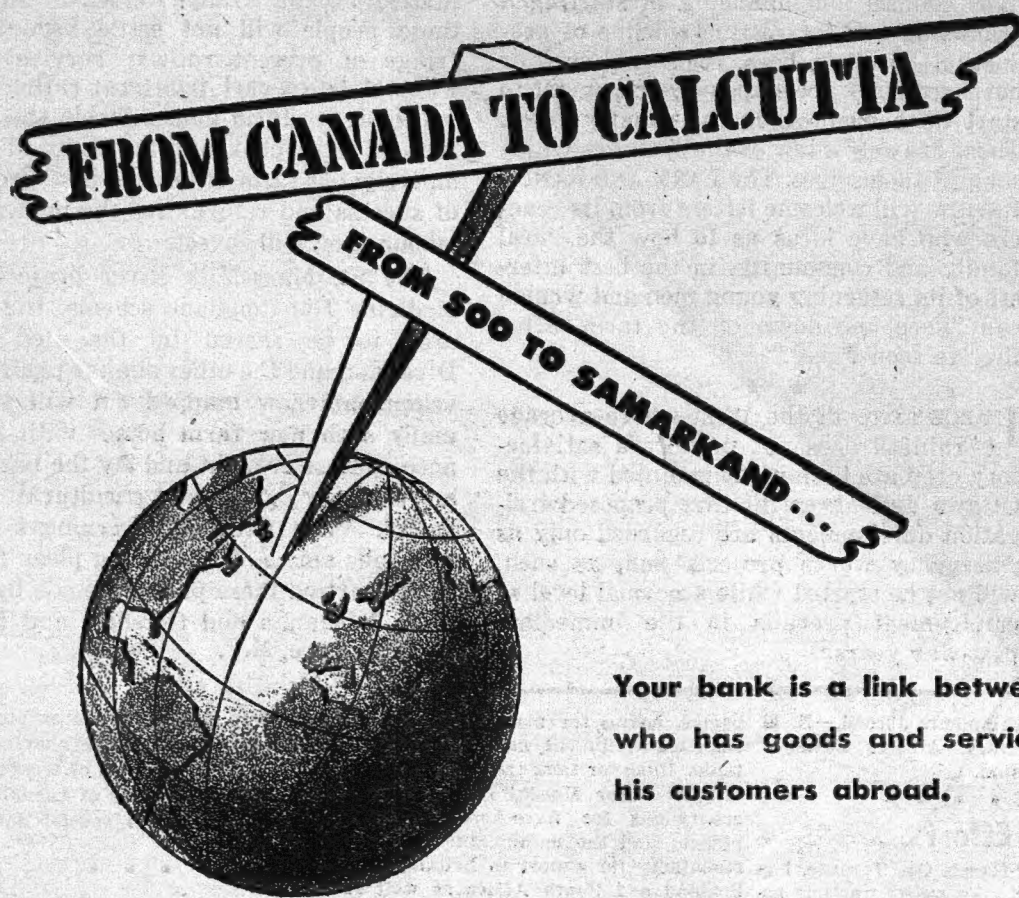
**AGENTS WANTED**—Ticket sellers wanted—liberal commissions. Write P.O. Box 5204, South Edmonton, Alta.

**\$500 IN CASH PRIZES TO SELLERS OF THE WINNING TICKETS**



**TICKETS**  
**50c EACH**  
**OR 3 FOR \$1.00**

On sale at all Canadian Legion Branches, News Stores, Drug Stores throughout Alberta—or for convenience FILL IN AND MAIL THE COUPON ON THE RIGHT.



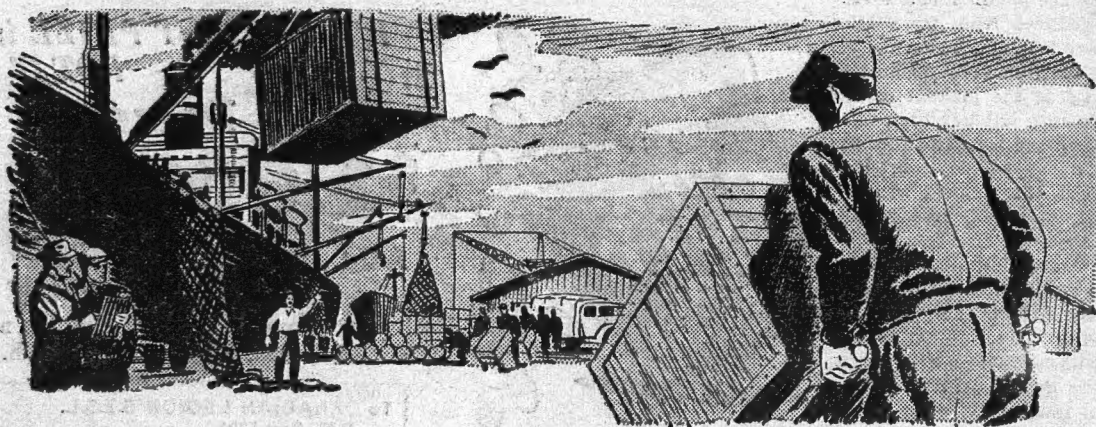
**Your bank is a link between the man in Canada who has goods and services to buy or sell, and his customers abroad.**

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## Government of the Province of Alberta

### Announcements of Plans for Establishment of Veterans on Provincial Lands

**L**ANDS available for disposition to veterans by the Department of Lands and Mines, are divided into four classes. However, no disposition of land will be made till there has been a soil investigation to determine that the land is suitable for the growing of crops. Application for land should be made at the Provincial Land Office. Provincial Land Offices are located at Edmonton, Calgary, Peace River and Sub-Agency Offices at Grande Prairie, Bonnyville, Hines Creek, Lac La Biche and Rocky Mountain House.

#### Provincial Lands Other Than School Lands

A veteran can obtain 320 acres of land under the Agricultural Lease regulations, irrespective of his other holdings. Application should be made at the Provincial Lands Agency for the district in which the land desired is situated. When application is made the land is immediately placed under reservation for the veteran until the soil investigation is made and when the report is received immediate consideration is given to the application and the veteran advised of the decision.

Under the Agricultural Lease the veteran pays no crop share during the three years following the granting of the lease, unless there has been an area previously cultivated; thereafter he pays to the province a one-eighth share of all crops grown on the land as rent and taxes. (He has no other charges to pay). In any year when the average yield of crops harvested is less than 5 bushels per acre, no crop share is payable.

When a veteran has completed the requirements of the lease in each of 10 years, he may receive, upon making application, title to the land or he may carry on under the terms of the lease.

#### Lands Cleared and Broken

The Government has entered into a contract for clearing and breaking of lands covered by brush and timber. These lands will be made available to veterans under regulations similar to the Agricultural Lease regulations with the exception that the veteran will have to deliver to the province in each year for 7 years, subsequent to the issue of the lease, a one-third share of all crops grown on the land as rent and taxes. (He has no other charges to pay.) Arrangements will be made whereby the veteran will receive title at the end of 10 years, providing he has complied with the terms of the lease.

#### Lands Requiring Irrigation

At the present time certain proposed irrigation projects are being investigated and if found feasible and work is undertaken for the development of the project the Provincial lands within the irrigation project will be made available by sale at the nominal price of \$10.00 to veterans on the basis of a maximum of 160 acres to an applicant. Under this arrangement the veteran will be required to pay all taxes, water rates and other charges assessed against the land. (There are no lands at present available.)

#### School Lands

Veterans who were residents of Alberta at the time of enlistment can obtain under the Agricultural Lease regulations a maximum of 320 acres. (Lands already held under lease are not available for disposition.) As many of these lands are situated in settled areas the acreage obtainable will depend upon the location and shall be in the discretion of the Minister.

No lease shall be issued for these lands until after the 15th of April, 1946, and in the meantime applications will be accepted from eligible veterans. When making disposition of the land preference will be given to veterans residing within the district in which the land is situated and when there is more than one application for the same parcel of land disposition will be made at a drawing to take place after the aforesaid date. Where no preference is granted and more than one application is received for the same parcel of land disposition will be made at a drawing to take place after the aforesaid date. No application will be accepted for school land from a veteran who is already the owner of a farm in fee simple or holds farm lands under an Agreement of Sale. The Minister shall settle as he deems best all disputes which may arise between persons claiming the right to lease the same land.

All types of Agricultural Leases will require that the veteran reside upon the land or in the immediate vicinity, as provided in the regulations. When making application the veteran must deliver to the Agent of Provincial Lands a certificate from one of the Regional Offices, Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act, certifying that he is a veteran within the meaning of The Veterans' Land Act, 1942 (Canada).

A person wishing financial assistance under The Veterans' Land Act will have to be qualified by the Regional Committee pursuant to The Veterans' Land Act.

Application for financial assistance or for a certificate certifying that he is a veteran, should be directed to the Regional Office in the district in which the land is situated. Offices of the Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act have been set up at: Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, St. Paul, Grande Prairie and Peace River.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA,  
September 17th, 1945.

HON. N. E. TANNER,  
Minister of Lands and Mines.